

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, October 12, 1916

VOLUME XLIII NO. 20

YOUNG MOTHER DROWNED

Mrs. Mary Weilhowski, of Stevens Point, mother of four little children, was drowned in Rocky Run Sunday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock. The woman, who was only twenty-six years of age, together with her husband, started to walk along the run to make a call at a place up the river. Mr. Weilhowski states that he wished to walk around the run but his wife declared in favor of crossing the stream in a leaky old boat that stood there in order to save a half mile walk. Persons more familiar with the boat were in the habit of sitting at one end in order to prevent water entering at the opposite end. However, the couple did not know this and the boat promptly filled and sank. The husband was able to swim sufficiently to save his own life, but was unable to lend assistance to his wife, who sank in deeper water, which was about seven or eight feet deep. The body was recovered shortly after and taken to the home of her father with whom the family resided.

Besides the three children at home the oldest of which is about six years of age, the family has another child at the home of the Feeble Minded at Chippewa Falls.

DEATH OF M. H. POTTER

M. H. Potter, an old resident of this section, died at his home in this city on Tuesday after an illness of only a short time, death being caused by a complication of diseases due to old age. Deceased was born in the state of New York on the 9th of September, 1833, and had been a resident of this part of Wisconsin during the past 56 years.

Deceased is survived by his wife and four daughters, the latter being Mrs. Minnie Palmer, Mrs. Henry Reiman, Mrs. Thomas Crystal and Mrs. Paul Andrews, the latter being a resident of Toledo, Ohio.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

The Womans' Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church have elected their new officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Elizabeth Herschel, president.

Mrs. E. Sanford, first vice president.

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Mrs. Eugene Miller, recording secretary.

Mrs. R. A. Weeks, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. A. F. Perrodin, treasurer.

Daisy Thornton, tithing secretary.

MAKING PLANS FOR ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING

Manager C. P. Gross of the Electric and Water company and Manager E. B. Smart of the Wood County Telephone company have been putting in considerable time of late figuring out the means of putting in a system of ornamental street lighting for the city. As the matter now stands both the Electric light company and the telephone company use the same poles in a good many instances in the city so that any change that is made in the present system of wiring will affect both companies, and probably have to be borne to a certain extent.

Both of these gentlemen are confident that a system can be installed without costing any great amount of money, and by the use of cedar poles that are selected especially for this purpose and having them properly painted and taken care of, the cost will be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Gross has met with both the members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association and the committee appointed by the city council in order to explain the plan, and is of the opinion that it can be carried out with an expenditure of about \$3,000.

The system would probably not be quite so elaborate as has been chosen in some cities, but still it would be good enough to be a great improvement over the present system and would give the city a very nice appearance.

While the wires would not be underground, Messrs. Gross and Smart are confident that they could be so arranged as to be not at all objectionable. They admit that it would be better to put the wires under ground, but this matter was investigated several years ago by the telephone company and was found to be quite an expensive proposition, so the matter was dropped at that time.

ENJOYED A PLEASANT TIME

About thirty Grand Rapids people went to Stevens Point Friday evening to attend a reception and dance given by the Masons of that city in honor of Rear Admiral Grant, who was visiting in that city, and Congressman Browne of Waupaca. After the reception and banquet there was a dance which was greatly enjoyed by all in attendance.

M. G. Fleckenstein of Marshfield was in the city Wednesday to attend the funeral of his friend, George Frechette.

WILSON CLUB WAS ORGANIZED MONDAY

At a meeting held at the Grand Army hall on Monday evening the organization of a Wilson club was perfected, and at that time 171 persons signed the roll and signified their intention of becoming members of the new organization. The following officers were elected:

W. E. Wheeler, president.

Matt Schlegel, secretary.

Mr. Wheeler gave those assembled a nice speech, handling the subject in his usual happy manner. There will be a meeting of the club every Monday evening at the Grand Army hall, at which time there will be a speech by one of our local orators. Committees were appointed from each of the wards in the city, as well as from Neekoosa and Port Edwards, and with the additional names that are brot in there is no question but what this will be one of the strongest clubs of the kind that has ever been organized in the city. Both democrats and republicans are eligible, the only requirement being a gathering of the men who intend to support President Wilson for re-election. The following committees were appointed:

First Ward—W. H. Raseyes, John Damberg, Frank Stahl, W. J. Berard.

Second Ward—Ken. McCamley, J. E. Farley, James Schneider, J. H. Larson.

Third Ward—Nels Sundet, E. T. McCarthy, Dick Johnson, J. L. Nash.

Fourth Ward—C. E. Boles, Otto Ronenius, Chas. Gurtler, G. L. McLaughlin.

Fifth Ward—G. Richards, Mike Kublak, Mike Cepress, Joe Pionke.

Sixth Ward—Matt Schlegel, W. H. Gets, F. L. Rourke, Geo. Germanson.

Seventh Ward—Dr. F. X. Poinainville, L. M. Nash, M. G. Gordon, A. J. Berard.

Eighth Ward—Hugh Goggins, W. T. Jones, Nels Laramie, E. M. Hayes.

Hugo Sydow.

Neekoosa—H. E. Fitch, Art Crows.

Port Edwards—Chas. Kraske, Jack Cartigan.

Biron—F. S. Bauer.

Constitution and By-Laws—Hugh Goggins, W. T. Nobles, L. H. Larson.

Speakers—L. M. Nash, Dr. F. X. Poinainville.

Members are requested to be on hand next Monday evening at the regular meeting and bring a friend with them. There will be something interesting for all.

DIED OF HICCOURGS

Marvin W. Rice, city official at Stevens Point, acting in the capacity of deputy clerk of the circuit court.

He is suffering with a very peculiar ailment. He is afflicted with hiccoughs that have continued for several days and is in a very exhausted condition. The gentleman was at the offices of the clerk of court on duty last Thursday and was taken ill with what was believed to be gall stones.

However, the symptoms passed away and the next day the hiccoughs set in. The attacks continue for an hour or more and then the gentleman will fall off to sleep for a half hour, only to waken to another of the exhausting attacks of hiccoughs. This has continued day and night ever since last Friday.

Later—Advices from Stevens Point are to the effect that Mr. Rice died on Wednesday from the exhaustion caused by the continued attacks.

AUTO TURNS OVER

Harlow Schian and Paul Scheunemann met with quite an accident last

Thursday just a few miles out of the city of Milwaukee. They were on their way to Milwaukee in the red

roadster belonging to John Alexander, and were bowling along at a fair rate of speed, when the right forward wheel of the car smashed to pieces and the car turned over. Mr. Schian was thrown clear of the car, but Scheunemann was pinned underneath.

A few days hence, under the present system, there will be

patches of road all over the county in every conceivable state of repair;

some in fine shape, some a few years

old and not so good, and other little

stretches that were good once but have fallen into disrepair that is

really worse than if they had never

been built.

We are spending plenty of money

at the present time for the building

of roads, more in fact, than ever be-

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The following information has been

taken from the election laws for the

benefit of our readers, and we re-

quest everyone who may be out of

town on election day to read the in-

formation closely.

HOW TO VOTE BY MAIL

There is upon the statute books of

Wisconsin a law relating to elections

which is of prime importance to the

railroad man, the traveling man and

all others whose vocations may, make

it necessary to be absent from their

place of residence upon election day.

This law is known as the "Absent

Voting" law, and provides a means

whereby the man who is absent from

his home precinct on election day

may cast his ballot by mail and have it counted the same as though he

were present on election day.

This pamphlet is published for the

purpose of explaining the workings

of this law, and to state it in sim-

plest form.

WHO MAY VOTE BY MAIL

Any qualified elector in Wisconsin

who has been duly registered whose

business compels him to be absent

from his home precinct on election

day or who expects to be absent

on election day may vote by mail.

HOW IT IS DONE

Any voter expecting to be ab-

sent from his home county on elec-

tion day may make application to

vote by mail any time within fifteen

days prior to election and not less

than three days prior to election.

(At the general election of 1916, that

would be any time between Monday,

October 23rd, and Saturday, Novem-

ber 24th.)

APPLICATION FOR VOTING BY MAIL

Application for voting by mail

must be made in person, any time

between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

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MAILING OF BALLOTS

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small envelope with the name of

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Besides the three children at home the oldest of which is about six years of age, the family has another child at the home of the Peacock Minded at Chippewa Falls.

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Deceased is survived by his wife and four daughters, the latter being Mrs. Minnie Palmaire, Mrs. Henry Rehman, Mrs. Thomas Crystal and Mrs. Paul Andrews, the latter being a resident of Toledo, Ohio.

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Send your lace curtains to us when house cleaning and have them come back looking like new and the same size as when you sent them. Only 35 cents per pair. Phone 387.

Let Us Wash Your Lace Curtains

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NORMINGTON BROTHERS

The Stylish Woman Who Called Here Last Week

was particularly impressed with the beautiful coat from wool velour. It was not only the fabric, but the way it was made, with a full pleated front and a belt at the waist. The ripple cape collar also impressed her and the little rows of black silk stitching, which gave it individuality.

Have you seen this coat? Whether you like it or not, it's worth seeing—and only costs \$20. While you're looking, don't forget that every "Palmer Garment" in our stock is worth investigation.

Ready-To-Wear Parlors

I. E. WILCOX

Shakespeare Said

"I CAN FIND NO REMEDY FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF THE PURSE: BORROWING ONLY LINGERS AND LINGERS IT OUT—THE DISEASE IS INCURABLE."

Shakespeare got away with a pretty good line of talk—for his day and time.

But he lived three centuries ago!

Change your FINANCIAL DIET—strongly season it with ECONOMY—leaven it with a bit of SELF-RESTRAINT—a dash of HUSTLE—a pinch of PIETY and then you are on the royal road to a healthy

Savings Account

The Citizens National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.



Ready-To-Wear Parlors

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Illustration of a woman in a formal outfit, likely the woman mentioned in the headline.

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Mrs. A. P. Perrotin, treasurer.

Daisy Thornton, titling secretary.

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DIED OF HICCOURGS

Marvin W. Rice, city official at Stevens Point, acting in the capacity of deputy clerk of the circuit court, died of a severe pecular ailment. He is afflicted with hiccoughs that have continued for several days and is in a very exhausted condition. The gentleman was at the offices of the clerk of court on duty last Thursday and was taken ill with the present system, there will be no more of road all over the county in every conceivable state of repair; some in fine shape, some a few years old and not so good, and other little stretches that were good once but have fallen into disrepair that is really worse than if they had never been built.

We are spending plenty of money at the present time for the building of roads, more in fact, than ever before, but anybody who has put any thought on the matter realizes that at the present rate of building the roads that are being built at the present time will be worn out and forgotten long before the last of them are started. This year, hence, under the present system, there will be

no more of road all over the county in every conceivable state of repair; some in fine shape, some a few years old and not so good, and other little stretches that were good once but have fallen into disrepair that is really worse than if they had never been built.

There are a number throughout the state who are favoring the bonding of the county for the building of roads, so that when they are put in the railroad men, the timbermen and all others who have a voice may make it necessary to be absent from their place of employment upon election day. This law is known as the "Absent Voting" law, and provides a means whereby the man who is absent from his home precinct on election day may cast his ballot by mail and have it counted the same as though he went to the polls on election day.

This pamphlet is published for the purpose of explaining the workings of this law, and to state it in its simplest form.

How to Vote by Mail.

There is upon the statute books of Wisconsin a law relating to elections which is of prime importance to the railroad men, the timbermen and all others who have a voice may make it necessary to be absent from their place of employment upon election day. This law is known as the "Absent Voting" law, and provides a means whereby the man who is absent from his home precinct on election day may cast his ballot by mail and have it counted the same as though he went to the polls on election day.

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How It Is Done.

Any voter expecting to be absent from his home county on election day may make application to vote by mail any time within fifteen days prior to election and not less than three days prior to election.

(At the general election of 1916, that would be any time between Monday, October 23rd, and Saturday, November 1st.)

Application to vote by mail must be made in person at any time between these dates to the county clerk of the county or the clerk of the city, village or town as the case may be.

The official to whom application is made will furnish the voter with a blank form which he must fill out and return to the official not more than ten days prior to election and not less than three days prior to the election.

The official to whom application is made will then hand or mail to the voter the official election ballot, together with an official envelope upon the back of which is a printed affidavit form.

The voter will then appear before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths (if the voter in person makes application of the county, city, village or town clerk that official is usually an officer authorized to administer oaths, otherwise the voter must appear before any judge of the peace or a notary public).

The voter will, when he appears in the presence of any of the above officials to make affidavit first exhibit the official ballot he has received unmarked; he will then in the presence of the official mark the ballot as he desires to vote them, but in such manner that the officer cannot see his vote. The voter will then fold his ballot so that the officer cannot see his vote and deposit it, together with any unused portion of the ballot in the envelope bearing the affidavit mark and securely seal the envelope.

The voter will then subscribe to the affidavit and have it sworn to by the officer.

The voter may then either deliver the envelope containing his marked ballot in person to the officer who issued the ballot or he may mail it to that officer, in which case it must be sent by registered mail, postage prepaid.

The marked ballot must be returned in person or mailed to the officer in the manner above, not later than three days prior to the election.

In the case of the November, 1916, election not later than Saturday, November 4th.

DEATH OF MRS. GORDON

The remains of Mrs. Theresa Gordon were brought to this city on Tuesday and interred in Forest Hill cemetery. Mrs. Gordon had been making her home at Lodi, and died from the effects of a stroke of paralysis which she suffered some days before. The remains were accompanied here by Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon.

DEATH OF FRANK KLOSTER

Frank A. Kloster, a resident of the town of Sherry, and one of the successful farmers up in that locality, died at his home on Sunday evening after a lengthy illness from tuberculosis. Deceased was 44 years of age and is survived by his wife and two children. The remains were taken to Davis, Illinois, the former home of the deceased family.

MEETING WELL ATTENDED

The speech given by Paul O. Huston at Daly's theater on Wednesday evening called out a fair audience, and those in attendance were apparently strongly impressed with what the senator had to say about the policies of his party and other issues of the day.

SENSATIONAL CASE ON

The case of Dunigan vs. Corey is on at the court house today.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zook of Farmington, Ill., were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mathis on Tuesday and Wednesday, making the trip by auto.

G. P. Lamp of Nekoosa was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning. Mr. Lamp states that he lost about half of his potato and corn crop this year by the偷窃 of Nekoosa chicken hunters, and considers this a shabby way for hunters to treat the farmer.

On Saturday we give 2000 votes on every dollar purchase to your favorite candidate, Otto's Pharmacy.

J. E. Snodgrass and Harry L. Russell of LaCrosse, representing the Oriental Rug Co., are spending a few days in the city. Mr. Russell formerly lived here, and has many friends in the city.

Legal Blanks for sale at this office.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.

Practice Limited To

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and eye glasses. Riverview Hospital. Office Wood County Bank Building. Telephone No. 254.

Savings Account

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, October 12, 1916

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Mr. Gross has met with both the members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association and the committee appointed by the city council in order to explain the plan, and is of the opinion that it can be carried out with an expenditure of about \$2,000.

The system would probably not be quite as elaborate as has been chosen in some cities, but still it would be good enough to be a great improvement over the present system and would give the city a very nice appearance. While the wires would be underground, Messrs. Gross and Sutor are confident that they could be arranged so as to be not at all objectionable. They admit that it would be better to put the wires underground, but this matter was investigated several years ago by the telephone company and was found to be quite an expensive proposition, so the matter was dropped at that time.

ENJOYED A PLEASANT TIME

About thirty Grand Rapids people went to Stevens Point Friday evening to attend a reception and dance given by the Masons of that city in honor of Rear Admiral Grant, who was visiting in that city, and Congressmen Browne of Waupaca. After the reception and banquet there was a dance which was greatly enjoyed by all in attendance.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

The Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church have elected their new officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Elizabeth Hirschleb, president.

Mrs. E. Sutord, first vice president.

Mrs. W. J. Fisher, second vice president.

Mrs. Eugenie Miller, recording secretary.

Mrs. R. A. Weeks, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. A. P. Perrotin, treasurer.

Daisy Thornton, titling secretary.

DIED OF HICCOURGS

Marvin W. Rice, city official at Stevens Point, acting in the capacity of deputy clerk of the circuit court, died of a severe pecular ailment. He is afflicted with hiccoughs that have continued for several days and is in a very exhausted condition. The gentleman was at the offices of the clerk of court on duty last Thursday and was taken ill with the present system, there will be

no more of road all over the county in every conceivable state of repair; some in fine shape, some a few years old and not so good, and other little stretches that were good once but have fallen into disrepair that is really worse than if they had never been built.

We are spending plenty of money at the present time for the building of roads, more in fact, than ever before, but anybody who has put any thought on the matter realizes that at the present rate of building the roads that are being built at the present time will be worn out and forgotten long before the last of them are started. This year, hence, under the present system, there will be

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There are a number throughout the state who are favoring the bonding of the county for the building of roads, so that when they are put in the railroad men, the timbermen and all others who have a voice may make it necessary to be absent from their place of employment upon election day. This law is known as the "Absent Voting" law, and provides a means whereby the man who is absent from his home precinct on election day may cast his ballot by mail and have it counted the same as though he went to the polls on election day.

This pamphlet is published for the purpose of explaining the workings of this law, and to state it in its simplest form.

How to Vote by Mail.

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How It Is Done.

Any voter expecting to be absent from his home county on election day may make application to vote by mail any time within fifteen days prior to election and not less than three days prior to election.

(At the general election of 1916, that would be any time between Monday, October 23rd, and Saturday, November 1st.)

Application to vote by mail must be made in person at any time between these dates to the county clerk of the county or the clerk of the city, village or town as the case may be.

The official to whom application is made will furnish the voter with a blank form which he must fill out and return to the official not more than ten days prior to election and not less than three days prior to the election.

The official to whom application is made will then hand or mail to the voter the official election ballot, together with an official envelope upon the back of which is a printed affidavit form.

The voter will then appear before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths (if the voter in person makes application of the county, city, village or town clerk that official is usually an officer authorized to administer oaths, otherwise the voter must appear before any judge of the peace or a notary public).

The voter will, when he appears in the presence of any of the above officials to make affidavit first exhibit the official ballot he has received unmarked; he will then in the presence of the official mark the ballot as he desires to vote them, but in such manner that the officer cannot see his vote.

The voter will then fold his ballot so that the officer cannot see his vote and deposit it, together with any unused portion of the ballot in the envelope bearing the affidavit mark and securely seal the envelope.

The voter will then subscribe to the affidavit and have it sworn to by the officer.

The voter may then either deliver the envelope containing his marked ballot in person to the officer who issued the ballot or he may mail it to that officer, in which case it must be sent by registered mail, postage prepaid.

The marked ballot must be returned in person or mailed to the officer in the manner above, not later than three days prior to the election.

In the case of the November, 1916, election not later than Saturday, November 4th.

DEATH OF MRS. BRAZEAU

Mrs. J. E. Brazeau of Nekoosa died on Thursday of last week after an illness of some length. Deceased was 42 years of age and is survived by her husband and two children. The funeral was held on Saturday, services being performed at St. Stephen's church by Rev. W. J. Rice officiating.

Mrs. Brazeau was well known in this city and had many friends here who extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

MEETING WELL ATTENDED

The speech given by Paul O. Huston at Daly's theater on Wednesday evening called out a fair audience, and those in attendance were apparently strongly impressed with what the senator had to say about the policies of his party and other issues of the day.

SENSATIONAL CASE ON

The case of Dunigan vs. Corey is on at the court house today.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zook of Farmington, Ill., were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mathis on Tuesday and Wednesday, making the trip by auto.

G. P. Lamp of Nekoosa was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning. Mr. Lamp states that he lost about half of his potato and corn crop this year by the偷窃 of Nekoosa chicken hunters, and considers this a shabby way for hunters to treat the farmer.

On Saturday we give 2000 votes on every dollar purchase to your favorite candidate, Otto's Pharmacy.

J. E. Snodgrass and Harry L. Russell of LaCrosse, representing the Oriental Rug Co., are spending a few days in the city. Mr. Russell formerly lived here, and has many friends in the city.

Legal Blanks for sale at this office.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.

Practice Limited To

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

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The state death rate for August was 8.2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 9.6 for July and 8.3 for June.

Death from accident and other unnatural causes were as follows: Accidental drowning 40; fractures 23; ruptures, 18; suicide, 19; accidental, 11; horses and vehicles, 7; automobiles, 9; gunshot wounds, 5; electricity, 5; accidental falls, 5; homicide, 4; tetanus, 3; explosions, 2; lead poisoning, 2; nephritis, 1; plutonium poisoning, 1; poison ivy, 1.

Advocates Health Insurance.

Madison — Compulsory health insurance in Wisconsin, with a view to distributing the burden of individual losses resulting from illness, was advocated by Dr. L. F. Jernigan, Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin State Medical society, in his address before the organization, which held its seventeenth annual convention here.

Recommends Fire Prevention Course.

Madison — Fire prevention work may be made part of the curriculum of the public schools in Wisconsin before another year. Among the recommendations Fire Marshall M. J. Cleary contemplates making to the next legislature is one providing for teaching a course in the schools.

Girl Is Blown Through Roof.

Stevens Point — The 14-year-old daughter of P. C. Erickson of Scandinavia was blown out of her bed, into the next room and through the ceiling of her home during a tornado. She landed on a pile of bricks, but was unharmed. The house was moved from its foundation. Three horses and some cows and pigs were killed.

Charge Boys With Grand Larceny.

Kenosha — The youngest defendants ever arrested here on charges of grand larceny are John Brandenbush, aged 12, and Peter Postner, aged 10 years, who are held at the county jail awaiting a hearing on charges of stealing a bicycle. The two boys are from Chicago. It is probable that a sentence of the use of the parental slipper will be the disposition of the two cases.

Waupaca Gets Dairy Meet.

Waupaca — The forty fifth annual convention of the Wisconsin dairymen's association will be held in this city early in December. The dates have not yet been decided upon. Meetings will be held in the courthouse and high school.

Gets Hero Medal.

Beloit — For his act of heroism in rescuing of Mark Z. Jones, of Jamesville from drowning in Delavan lake last summer, Dewey Rosenthal, son of Assistant Postmaster L. F. Rosenthal, has been awarded a bronze hero medal by the Ralston Purina hero committee.

Mother and Son Dead.

Oshkosh — Marshall Boeckman, 66 years old, a deaf and dumb shoemaker, and his mother, Mrs. Mary Boeckman, 88 years old, died within one hour of natural causes. Each had been ill for several years.

Arrest Woman Gun Totter.

Green Bay — A woman giving the name of Mrs. Addie Schuett was arrested here for carrying a revolver which she pointed at several persons. It is thought she is insane.

Want More Money for Milk.

Green Bay — Farmers have decided to demand \$1.80 a hundred pounds for milk, and a committee will confer with dealers here. Prices paid last month were \$1.50. Dealers say they will have to raise prices to consumers if producers are paid their figure.

Organize D. A. R. Chapter.

Madison — James Madison chapter, D. A. R., has been organized with Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand as regent. Other officers are: First vice regent, Mrs. Louise Sawin; secretary, Mrs. George F. Hambrich; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Head; historian, Mrs. George W. Bird; registrar, Mrs. Warren L. Ayers.

Want County Agent.

Oshkosh — As the result of an address given by E. L. Luther of Madison, state superintendent of county agents, the Oshkosh Horticultural society will work to have such an official appointed in this county. Last year the county board turned down the proposal.

Dentists to Meet in Janesville.

Janesville — Janesville is to be the convention city for the Wisconsin State Dentists' association in 1917, according to a recent decision of the executive committee.

Bread Goes Up at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh — Bakers decided to charge 6 cents a loaf for bread now retailing at 5 cents. The increase will go into effect on Oct. 9.

Police Get Wage Raise.

Kenosha — Kenosha police and firemen have won their fight against low wages and the high cost of living, as the common council voted unanimously to advance the wages of all men in the two departments \$6 a month, beginning Jan. 1.

Halts Court to Help Farmers.

Janesville — To accommodate the farmer jurors, Judge Grimm of circuit court has postponed the October term until December.

Farmer Dies Suddenly.

Green Bay — Peter Solper, a farmer living near Humboldt, died suddenly while at work. He arose apparently in good health and a short time later collapsed, never recovering. Plominae poisoning is believed to have caused death.

Whitewater Mayor Injured.

Janesville — Mayor D. F. Zull of Whitewater was badly hurt when his automobile overturned after hitting a concrete bridge.

Personal Injury Claim Settled.

Janesville — Stevens Point — A cash award of \$5,333 has been turned over by the S. C. Webster of Webster in settlement of his personal injury suit.

Train Hits Auto; Two Dying.

Centerville — Miss Emma Watson and Mrs. William Ogilvie are near death and the latter's son and husband are slightly injured, following their car smashing into a Soo line train when the automobile brakes refused to work.

Covering for Dress.

Five yards of paper cambrie, cut in two strips two and a half yards long will make a cover for your dress. John by sevilles; lap over the other two strips; cut a lap at the top and button over crosswise; envelope shape. Make a small opening at the top; through which the coat hanger or skirt tapes can pass to hang by. It keeps your suit or light dress from the dust and is too light to crush them.

Submarines Sink Many Ships.

Berlin, Oct. 6 — German submarines between September 20 and 29 sank in the North sea and the English channel 35 hostile vessels, with a total tonnage of 14,000, the Overseas News agency announced.

A Pretty Neckpiece.

A very pretty necklace that can be made at home is fashioned of a wide soft faline ribbon, edged with a fringe of ostrich fronds carried a little. This is worn rather tightly about the neck and fastened with a large, flat folded

Mustard and Green.

Mustard and green are one of the smart combinations of the season. Like all other strong contrasts, this one must be carefully handled. The right shade of mustard has much green in it, just as the right shade of green for this combination has a good deal of yellow.

To Hold Flowers.

For the summer veranda there is a hanging cone of wicker which holds a cone-shaped receptacle for flowers. By removing a water-tight cork from the bottom of the latter it may be transformed into a pot for holding trailing growing vines.

Wealthy Man's Daughter Elopement.

Bristol, Tenn., Oct. 5 — Miss Jean Bergner, seventeen, daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia, and R. Perton, eighteen, son of a banker of Atlantic City, eloped here and were married on Saturday.

Wilson Will Name Two.

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 5 — It was reported here that William Denman of San Francisco, an admiral lawyer, and Bernard Baker of Baltimore are slated to be named by President Wilson for the shipping board.

FINISH LONG MARCH

WISCONSIN BOYS COMPLETE 83-MILE HIKE FROM AUSTIN.

Return Trip Made in Two Days' Less Time Than Required For Going — Excellent Showing Made.

San Antonio, Tex. — It was a footrace and light-hearted lot of soldier boys that marched through San Antonio headed for Camp Wilson on the last lap of the eight-three mile hike from Austin.

Although legs were swollen, backs ached and throats were parched, the militia from Illinois and Wisconsin that formed the advance guard of Gen. Greene's division were happy in the fact that with the arrival in Camp Wilson they were to receive orders that would send at least part of them home.

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The court sustained the decisions of Judge Stevens in the cases of John Gross and Albert Asbahr, in which it was clearly shown that they were self-supporting and "emancipated" from their families. Both may vote.

In the case of Randolph Wadsworth of Kentucky, Judge Stevens was also upheld, the supreme court declaring that Wadsworth came to Madison for educational purposes only and is not entitled to vote.

All cases were actions against election officials who refused to allow students to vote.

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New Richmond—Fire completely destroyed the roller mills and the downtown elevator of the New Richmond Roller Mills company here, causing a loss of \$250,000. The buildings and the machinery were valued at \$100,000 and their contents at \$150,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

Sent to Reformatory.

Oshkosh—Lee Morrison, who eloped to St. Louis with Mrs. Azella Geiger, the latter taking her two children with her, was sentenced in municipal court here to one and one-half years at the state reformatory. Mrs. Geiger's case has not yet been disposed of, her husband having expressed willingness to take her back for the sake of the children.

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Dentists to Meet in Janesville.

Janesville—Janesville is to be the convention city for the Wisconsin State Dental Association in 1917, according to a recent decision of the executive committee.

Mother and Son Dead.

Oshkosh—Marshall Boeckman, 66 years old, a deaf and dumb shoemaker, and his mother, Mrs. Maria Boeckman, 88 years old, died within one hour of natural causes. Each had been ill for several years.

Devereux Adopts Charter.

Devereux—The common council has voted to adopt the general charter, and Devereux will be operating under the new instrument within the next month. It is now doing business under a special charter granted by the legislature in 1883.

Bread Goes Up at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh—Bakers decided to charge 6 cents a loaf for bread now retailing at 5 cents. The increase will go into effect on Oct. 9.

Police Get Wage Raise.

Barksdale—Special patrolmen at the plant of the Dupont Powder company are feasting on partridges which light on the high tension wires that line the fences about the plant and fall dead.

Child Burns to Death.

Chippewa Falls—Donald, a 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Raymond, turned to death when a shed caught fire from matches with which he was playing.

Dr. Gudde Estate \$30,000.

Omaha—Mrs. Sophia Gudde has been appointed administratrix of the estate of her husband, Dr. B. C. Gudde, who died on Sept. 15. He left no will. Personal property is estimated at \$30,000.

Electricity Kills Man.

Neenah—Eben Johnson, 20 years old, was electrocuted at the plant of the Neenah Paper company here while doing repair work on a switchboard. A wife and two children survive.

FINISH LONG MARCH

WISCONSIN BOYS COMPLETE 83-MILE HIKE FROM AUSTIN.

Return Trip Made in Two Days' Less Time Than Required For Going—Excellent Showing Made.

San Antonio, Tex.—It was a footsore but light-hearted lot of soldier boys that marched through San Antonio headed for Camp Wilson on the last lap of the eight-three mile hike from Austin.

Although legs were swollen, backs ached and throats were parched, the militia from Illinois and Wisconsin that formed the advance guard of Gen. Greene's division were happy in the fact that with the arrival in Camp Wilson they were to receive orders that would send at least part of them home.

The main body of the troops in the twelfth provisional division on reaching Camp Wilson completed the march from Austin in two days' less time than was required for the going trip. The excellent form shown by the guardmen caused Gen. Greene to shorten the schedule.

According to staff officers of the southern department, the fact that the troops are able to shorten the time of their going trip by two days on the return march, shows the benefit of the training they have received since leaving for Austin Sept. 16. On the start from Camp Wilson many men fell out of the ranks for the first two or three days, even in short marches which the schedule called for. Now they are coming back, able to negotiate greater distances in far better condition.

FIRE THREATENS VILLAGE

Two Hundred Men Make Successful Fight Against Phelps Blaze and Town from Destruction.

Rhineland—Two hundred men fought all day at Phelps in a successful attempt to save the town from destruction by a fire which burned the only saw mill lumber yard, 1,600 cords of wood and several railroad cars. The loss is estimated at between \$60,000 and \$40,000. The mill is owned by the Phelps-Phelps-Bornell company of Grand Rapids, Mich. The chemical plant, valued at \$200,000, caught fire several times, and was saved only by the entire fighting force confining their efforts to it. The Antigo fire department was sent to Phelps on a special train.

"City" Entertains "Country."

Marsfield—A novel "Country" and "City" day program was carried out here, when hundreds of adults and children engaged in games in Columbia park. The city was crowded with visitors from the rural districts and neighboring towns. There were some speeches and music and 4,000 persons attended a street dance.

The Stephano—British passenger steamer Stephano, British steamer Strathdean, British steamer West Point.

The Stephano had a passenger list estimated from as low as 50 to as high as 400.

British Steamer Kingston.

All of the Americans on the Stephano who were rescued by the destroyer Balch were transferred to the destroyer Kenkuus. The number of Americans aboard was not stated in the radio message received here.

Hundred Tourists Aboard.

Mr. Bowring said that the vessel probably had on board more than 100 tourists bound for New York.

Most of the passengers were tourists from New York returning home.

The Stephano Belongs to Red Cross Line Fleet.

The Stephano belonged to the Red Cross line fleet of the New York, Newfoundland and Halifax Steamship company, limited, and was commanded by Captain Smith. She was built in Glasgow in 1911.

U. S. Destroyers Save Crews.

The crew of the Stephano and West Point were saved by American torpedo boat destroyers.

The Stephano is a vessel of 2,144 gross tonnage and is of British registry. It was last reported in maritime circles as having arrived at St. John, N. F., on October 2.

Hold Up American Ship.

The submarine also held up the American freight steamer Kansan, but later allowed her to proceed.

The crew of the Strathdean, nearly all of them Lascars, were taken aboard the Nantucket light ship. The officers and men of the West Point took to their small boats after summoning assistance from shore.

The Distress Signals of the West Point.

The West Point gave her position as 50 miles southeast of Nantucket, but the navy officials questioned the accuracy of this, and said that later reports indicated that the vessel was not more than ten miles off shore. The weather was thick and it was expected that the crew would not be brought to Newport before midnight.

The booming of the submarine's guns, apparently fired in warning, was distinctly heard at Nantucket. But where the submarine was at the moment these reports were heard was pure speculation. It was plain, however, that she had placed herself in the line of passenger and freight traffic and terrorized shipping along the protection zone of the three-mile zone of protection.

Charge Boys With Grand Larceny.

Kenosha—The youngest defendants ever arrested here on charges of grand larceny are John Brandenburg, aged 12, and Peter Forstner, aged 10 years, who are to be tried at the county jail on charges of stealing while on a bicycle. The two boys are from Chicago. It is probable that a sentence of the use of the parental shipper will be the disposition of the two cases.

Arrest Woman Gun Toter.

Baraboo—A woman giving the name of Mrs. Addie Schuett was arrested here for carrying a revolver which she pointed at several persons. It is thought she is insane.

Want More Money for Milk.

Green Bay—Farmers have decided to demand \$1.80 a hundred pounds for milk, and a committee will confer with dealers here. Prices paid last month were \$1.50. Dealers say they will have to raise prices to consumers if producers are paid their figure.

Awarded \$500 Damages.

Merrill—Woman, 100, Dead. Merrill—Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson, who on April 17 was 100 years old, died. She was born on board a boat en route from Ireland to Quebec.

Kenosha Discards Machines.

Kenosha—Kenosha will discard voting machines at the coming general election. This was announced by County Clerk Russell H. Jones, who declared that in his opinion the use of the machines is illegal.

How to Treat Hair.

You hair is a treasure. Be good to your hair's growth. Nothing else can ever take its place.

Summertime Is the Time to Give the Hair a Drying.

Loosen it; run the fingers through it; let it hang loose for some time each day.</p

TIPPECANOE

By SAMUEL McCOY

(Copyright, 1916, by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

An absorbing chronicle of stirring events that grew out of the battle of Tippecanoe in the Indiana wilderness a century ago

THIS is a tale about a young man who came from England to the wilderness of America to kill an enemy. At the beginning of his residence among the simple people of the frontier his heart is full of bitterness and sorrow. In the end the whole course of his life is altered. You will enjoy reading this story of brave, strong, faithful men and women.

CHAPTER I.

—1—

The Wilderness.

April—1811! Up the valleys of the South spring stole trembling from the farther South, along the river lowlands of Kentucky and up the sides of the steep, pebbly hills on the Indiana shore. First to come, like the white guidons of an army of peace, the blossoms of the wild plum flung out diaphanous draperies against the monochromes of the soils and the dark greenness of the pine woods. Then, in the open spaces and around the gray log cabins on the heights, the peach trees flushed pink in the warm kisses of the sun. The new grass was starred in patches by multitudes of blues, the blue-eyed grass, each tiny flower as simple and as wonderful as a little child.

Deep in a crevice of the limestone strata that sank to form the bed of Little Indian creek, hidden from the warmth and light of the April morning, there lay a coil of what might have been mistaken for a rope—a coil whose every fold was thick as a man's wrist, tawny, mottled with spots of dull black, yellow-ringed.

Along the path through the forest there came striding a tall youth, in rugged garments, a little bundle slung at the end of a staff over his shoulder. His fair skin was deeply burned by the sun and his blue eyes were veiled in anxious thought. He had pursued another man over sea and through forest wilderness with the intention of killing that man if he should overtake him.

Now, the young man's intention was blunted. Months before it had seemed



A Fine Mornin', Young Ma-an."

The one right and just thing that this other man should die at his hands. This other man had caused the legal murder of the youth's father. But to take justice into one's own hands, even on such provocation as this, is an act unspeakably dreadful; and weeks of meditation had succeeded only in painting it as a thing more despicable.

In the fragrant breath of the virgin earth he cried out in an agony of mind. A bourgeoisie universe shouted about for joy of victory over death. Life rose by pressing her triumphant feet on the prone shoulders of her weaker brother, Death. For the struggle between Life and Death is actual, and Life lives by killing. God himself ordained the killing and pronounced it part of his eternal justice. But the agonizing man who thought of the life he had sworn to take with his own hand—what could justify his act? His act would be accomplished not that he might live, but in that passion of the brute—revenge. The sense of blood-guiltiness to come bore down on David Lawrence with its mad-dealing weight.

The young man reached the point where the path forced the stream and paused in surprise. On the farther bank were two figures—a slender young girl whose beauty made him draw in his breath sharply, and the figure of an old gentleman in black coat and knee breeches, bent over a pile of brush which he was endeavoring to coax into fire.

At the girl's exclamation the old gentleman rose to his feet stiffly, brushing the twigs from his knees.

"A fine mornin', young ma-an!" he greeted cheerfully, with an ethereal flavor of brogue.

But it was not so much the friendliness in the old gentleman's voice that made the young man smile, as it was the smile that lit up the eyes of the girl. Her dark hair made him smile about her pink cheeks and smiling lips; her eyes—sapphire blue and clear as the sky—danced with a smile of divine friendliness. And then, too, she wrinkled her eyelids all around them. An iron image would have responded to that laughing challenge.

The youth said "Good morning."

"Bound for Corydon?" inquired the old gentleman affably. His undoubted years were somehow discounted by an almost elfin quickness of glance, and his hobbling gait, his whole appearance suggested a Solomon among cock-sparrows hopping along a pump handle.

"Bound for Corydon?"

"Folly the path an' the town's a bit of a mile ahead of ye—but if you will pity the sorrow of a foolish old bather—sir who can't build a bit of a fire to save his soul, ye'll not push on till we've got the under going." And he thrust his flat and steel into the young

man's hands with an air of comical disarray.

"Oh, do," said the girl. "Father's so stupid."

The young man took the flint and steel with a laugh and knelt down to obey. He rearranged the twigs with a careful hand, struck a spark into the tinder and nursed it for a breathless moment; then a gay flame crept up the pile of brush and the three looked at one another in triumph.

"Not that we're needin' fire at all, at all!" said the little old gentleman, with a laugh and a thrust forward his ragged charge.

"This is Mr. Lawrence," he said, "in-tate of England and now come to try his fortunes in the American states. I am no hermit to inquire of men's pedigrees; it suffices me if I know their virtues, Colonel Posey; and if this young man's face be no false witness, his virtues better appear'd in his mind than England has apportioned his body."

Colonel Posey laughed good-naturedly.

"Still quoting Sir Philip, Mr. O'Bannon? No doubt you're right. What can we do for you, Mr. Lawrence?"

"Mr. O'Bannon tells me that you can perhaps give me some work to do, Colonel Posey. Is it true?"

Colonel Posey smiled again at the young man's eagerness.

"Whatever Mr. O'Bannon tells you is truer than the Constitution. We'll find a place for you somewhere."

"About that store of yours, Colonel O'Bannon said. "You're closing it up, aren't you? Well, suppose you put this young man in charge of it and let it earn a dollar or two while you're gone?" He leaned forward and whispered something in the colonel's ear.

The older nodded approvingly and drew the soldier's jacket over his shoulders.

"Tell us about Indians?" Father didn't want to come out here today for fear one would pounce on us." She laughed a ripple more musical than that of the brook, and, tucking the skirts of her Amazon habit beneath her, settled her Spenser on the ledge of limestone rock.

"Tell us about Indians," she went on comfortably. "We came here from New Orleans and haven't seen a single paint-and-feathers yet, ooh!" she laughed in mock terror.

The fire crackled merrily up the face of the rock and a draft of its warmth swept into the crevices of the stone. The dusky thing lying within stirred pleasantly.

"I've seen only peaceful Indians on the road so far," smiled the young man. "I can't tell you any exciting ones."

"Don't be pestering the lad, Tollette," chided the old man. "I'm bound he's too tired to talk."

The mottled rope within the crevices within the warmth of the fire, stirred, uncoiled and glistened noiselessly toward the aperture, paused again.

"You live in Corydon, sir?" asked the young man. "I'd like to find work there—I'm a weaver by trade."

The old gentleman put his hand on the head of the weaver, and the weaver was veiled in anxious thought. He had pursued another man over sea and through forest wilderness with the intention of killing that man if he should overtake him.

Now, the young man's intention was blunted. Months before it had seemed

and white cockade, lay on a beach where he had tossed them. He looked the Virginia gentleman he was by birth.

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forest three years before. In the center of the village was a grassy square. In it a new stone house, forty feet square, its walls two and one-half feet thick, its roof still incomplete, which had been left standing around it.

From the little settlement the primeval forest stretched away to the sand dunes of the Great Lakes, to the hills of the Ohio, to the prairies of the Illinois country, a vast tract of a hundred thousand square miles in extent; silent, inhabited only by savage beast, pathless, dreadful, fascinating.

The settlement was Corydon; the stone house the building which was to be the first capital of the territory and the state known from the virgin woods, Louisville, with 1,500 inhabitants, 20 miles to the east; Vincennes, the Old Post, with less than a thousand, 50 miles to the northwest; other than these, no settlement of any size in all that savage empire, large as England herself.

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come over and high you open up Colonel Posey's shop. And now, young man, I wish you a good day and good luck. Tollette and I live at the other end of the village.

From the door of the inn David watched his quaint figure and that of his daughter till they disappeared from view. A negro boy carrying pails of water came up to the tavern door. David could not resist asking him the meaning of a word he had heard for the first time that day.

"Boy, what is a 'Hoosier'?"

"I can't do it."

"Why not?"

"She might think me daring. She might laugh at me. I never have a chance to be alone with her. No, I'll write."

David Bright placed an affectionate hand on the shoulder of his friend, Marvin Hoyt, but snuffed quizzically.

"Hoyt," he said, "you're a good fellow, pure gold all of the time and all the way through. The matter is though that you underestimate yourself. Miss Eva Walters is a most charming lady, but if she turns you down it will be because she isn't worthy of you, for a more deserving fellow I don't know. Write, if you think best, only get through with this dilly-dallying, for you're getting saulow and peaked

and Mrs. Walters," the man said, "we haven't got a clew to the men who broke in here, not the stuff they took, but we just got this letter box; see?"

"Why?" exclaimed Eva, as the porch light was turned on, "It's Mr. Hoyt!"

"I declare!" exclaimed the astonished Mrs. Walters.

Just then Hoyt began to gather his wits, recognizing the two men as village officers. There had been burglaries earlier in the evening, and he had come around at a moment when the officers were prowling the vicinity.

"Why, here's a mystery," observed Mr. Hoyt, picking up the mail box.

"I don't understand why Mr. Hoyt should steal a mail box. Ah, there's a letter in it."

"Yes, sir. It's mine. I—I left it by mistake, sir. Please restore it to me."

"Let's open it," echoed pretty Eva, coming forward.

"By mistake. It was one I wrote in an ill-advised moment. Regret. Kindly restore it. About the burglaries I just kicked some kind of a bundle in among the shrubbery yonder. Maybe the burglar dropped it."

"Why, look here!" cried one of the officers, securing the bundle and opening it. "A fine cape, some jewelry, some silver."

"Oh, I'm so glad!" exclaimed Mrs. Walters. "These are the things we most cured for."

"But the letter?" insisted the pertinacious Eva.

"I wrote it," admitted Hoyt, with reluctance.

"To whom?" challenged persistent Eva.

"To you, Miss Walters. Thank you, sir," said Mr. Hoyt, unlocking the box, extended the letter.

"No," demurred Eva, "it's mine. See: Miss Eva Walters."

"You'll—your—disturb me if you read it!" groaned Hoyt.

"How do you know that, sir?" demanded Eva.

Just then the embarrassed Hoyt ended the comedy of the night by retiring from the scene. He left cheap, bent, ridiculous, but the next day he received a dainty note from Eva which read:

"Mother wishes you to come to the house so she may thank you for your son's home in the recovery of her stolen treasures."

And when he went, Hoyt received an answer to his letter from the sweet lips of Eva that set his heart beating with delirious joy.

WAITER HAD HIM "SPOTTED"

Knew His Distinguishing-Appearing Patron Was Up Among Do Faco Yards Somewhere."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FARMER AS MODERN ATLAS

Summer Fields Show an Astonishing Small Number of Tolls Doing Necessary Work.

Midsummer fields on separate farms hold the material which later is to feed and clothe all the people. One sees farmers cultivating long rows of corn, sees them putting countless bundles of

GIRL CONFESES TO KILLING CHILD

HELEN GRIEP OF WATERTOWN ADMITS SMOOTHERING HER BABY IN STATION.

ENTERS PLEA OF GUILTY

Delay Granted to Walter L. Burch, Alleged Father of Infant, Who Admitted Statutory Charge.

Madison — Following John Due proceedings, Miss Helen Griep, aged 24, daughter of Louis Griep of Watertown, was charged with the murder of her baby to which she gave birth at an Oconomowoc sanatorium on Sept. 12.

She confessed that she returned to Madison with the baby Sept. 23, stepped into the East Madison depot and held her hand over the child's face until it had smothered to death. She then took it to her room and kept it there until Oct. 1, according to testimony when she threw it into a lagoon at Tenney park. In municipal court she pleaded guilty to first degree murder.

The body of the child was found in the lagoon. The only clue to work on was obtained by Coroner Henry Noll when he learned that Miss Griep had just returned to Madison and that, according to reports, she had given birth to a child. The police and coroner worked on the case until they felt satisfied that they could connect the girl with the crime.

Walter L. Burch, who was accused by Miss Griep as being the father of the child, pleaded guilty and sentence was deferred.

TRIES TO KILL NEIGHBOR

Kenosha Italian Woman is Charged With Attacking Sister-in-Law with Razor.

Kenosha — Mrs. Mary Gullo, aged 36 years, mother of six children, the youngest a babe 3 months of age, which she carried in her arms, was arraigned in municipal court, charged with the attempted murder of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Consetta Biscardi, mother of eight children.

Mrs. Biscardi was slashed with a razor at the Italian quarter in Anton street here. The entire left side of her face was laid open. It is feared she will die. She was unable to be in court when her assailant was arraigned and held without bonds.

The attempted murder is alleged to have been the result of a long standing feud. Mrs. Biscardi carried a 2 months old child in her arms at the time she was attacked by the other woman. She was leading another little child by the hand. As she passed the Gullo house Mrs. Gullo rushed from the house with the razor in her hand and made two slashes.

ONE BUCK LAW SUCCESSFUL

Report Shows Number of Deer Killed in 1916 was Less Than One-Half That of 1915.

Madison — How the buck law, passed by the legislature of 1915, operated to conserve the deer of the state will appear in a comparative statement in the forthcoming report of the conservation commission, covering the years 1912 to 1915, inclusive, and showing the number of deer killed during each twelve-month, respectively, as follows: 1912, 6,853; 1913, 6,089; 1914, 7,373, 1915, 3,137.

Thus it appears that under the "one-buck" law the number of deer reported killed in 1915 was less by more than one-half than in the preceding year and greatly less than in either of the others.

Boy Who Ate Acorns Dies.

Ontario — The 4-year old son of Durward Haskell is dead as the result of eating acorns while playing with some companions under the trees near his home.

Inheritance Tax Enforced.

Martinton — Because the executor of the W. O. Carpenter estate failed to pay an inheritance tax of \$202.05 in 1909, he was obliged to pay the tax and interest at 6 per cent.

Looses Fingers Picking Potatoes.

Stevens Point — Oral Wood, 13 years old, lost two fingers and a thumb by the explosion of a dynamite cap he found in a field while picking potatoes.

Faces Well From State.

Janesville — Rock county was one of the counties to receive more in state aid than it paid to the state in taxes. It paid \$125,410 and received from the state \$121,056.

Sets Jitney Test Hearing.

Kenosha — Judge Randall has set the date for the trial of the test of the jitney bus law for Oct. 13. It is expected that the cases will reach the supreme court in time for a decision at the January term.

Bad Paving Costs City \$15.

Beloit — Because the surface of Portland avenue is filled with rough spots, the common council has paid W. C. Knobell \$15 for damages done to the springs of his automobile.

Shock Kills Game Birds.

Barkdale — Special patrolmen at the plant of the Dupont Powder company are feasting on partridges which light on the high tension wires that line the fences about the plant and fall dead.

Child Burns to Death.

Chippewa Falls — Donald, 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Raymond, burned to death when a sheet caught fire from matches with which he was playing.

Dr. Gudde Estate \$30,000.

Oshkosh — Mrs. Sophie Gudde has been appointed administrator of the estate of her husband, Dr. B. C. Gudde, who died on Sept. 15. He left no will. Personal property is estimated at \$30,000.

Electricity Kills Man.

Neenah — Ebenezer Johnson, 30 years old, was electrocuted at the plant of the Neenah Paper company here while doing repair work on a switchboard. A wife and two children survive.

MANY STUDENTS LOSE VOTE

Only Permanent Residents of Madison May Use Ballot in the Ruling of Supreme Court.

Madison — No student may vote in Madison who comes here solely for educational purposes, who is dependent upon his family for support and who has not the intention of permanently residing in this city.

By a decision, written by Justice F. C. Echeweller and handed down by the supreme court the great majority of University of Wisconsin students will be disfranchised. Under it, only those may vote who can show that they are not dependent upon their families, and the residents of any other city and who propose to make Madison their home.

This was the decision in the case of Fred Seibold of Camp Douglas. It is a reversal of Judge E. Ray Stevens of this city.

The court sustained the decisions of Judge Stevens in the cases of John Gross and Albert Asbahr, in which it was clearly shown that they were self-supporting and "emancipated" from their families. Both may vote.

Although legs were swollen, backs ached and throats were parched, the militia from Illinois and Wisconsin that formed the advance guard of Gen. Greene's division were happy in the fact that with the arrival in Camp Wilson they were to receive orders that would send at least part of them home.

The main body of the troops in the twelfth provisional division on reaching Camp Wilson completed the march from Austin in two days' less time than was required for the going. The excellent form shown by the guardsmen caused Gen. Greene to shorten the schedule.

According to staff officers of the southern department, the fact that the troops are able to shorten the time of their going trip by two days on the return march shows the benefit of the training they have received since leaving for Austin Sept. 16. On the start from Camp Wilson many men fell out of the ranks for the first two or three days, even in short marches which the schedule called for. Now they are coming back, able to negotiate greater distances in far better condition.

Madison — Cancer took the leading cause of death in Wisconsin during August, according to figures announced here by the state board of health. Cancer claimed 179 of the 2,044 lives making up the August death roll.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was next with 140 deaths. Other tuberculosis was the cause of fifteen deaths.

The state death rate for August was 8.2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 9.6 for July and 8.3 for June.

Death from accident and other unusual causes were as follows: Accidental drowning, 49; fractures, 23; railroad, 18; suicide, 19; accidental, 11; horses and vehicles, 7; automobiles, 9; gunshot wounds, 5; electricity, 5; accidental falls, 5; homicide, 4; tetanus, 3; explosions, 2; lead poisoning, 2; pell-mell, 1; ptomaine poisoning, 1; poison ivy, 1.

Advocates Health Insurance.

Marsfield — Compulsory health insurance in Wisconsin, with a view to distributing the burden of individual losses resulting from illness, was advocated by Dr. L. F. Jermain, Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, in his address before the annual convention here.

Recommends Fire Prevention Course.

Madison — Fire prevention work may be made part of the curriculum of the public schools in Wisconsin before another year. Among the recommendations Fire Marshall M. J. Cleary contemplates making to the next legislature is one providing for teaching a course in the schools.

Girl is Blown Through Roof.

Stevens Point — The 14-year old daughter of P. C. Erickson of Scandinavia was blown out of her bed, into the next room and through the ceiling of her home during a tornado. She landed on a pile of bricks, but was unharmed. The house was moved from its foundation. Three horses and some cows and pigs were killed.

Charge Boys With Grand Larceny.

Kenosha — The youngest defendants ever arrested here on charges of grand larceny are John Brandenburg, aged 12, and Peter Forster, aged 10 years, who are held at the county jail awaiting hearing on charges of stealing a bicycle. The two boys are from Chicago. It is probable that a sentence of the use of the parental slipper will be the disposition of the two cases.

Want County Agent.

New Richmond Mill Burns.

New Richmond — Fire completely destroyed the roller mills and the downtown elevator of the New Richmond Roller Mills company here, causing a loss of \$250,000. The buildings and the machinery were valued at \$100,000 and their contents at \$150,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

Sent to Reformatory.

Oshkosh — Lee Morrison, who eloped to St. Louis with Mrs. Azelia Gelzer, the latter taking her two children with her, was sentenced in municipal court here to one and one-half years at the state reformatory. Mrs. Gelzer's case has not yet been disposed of, her husband having expressed willingness to take her back for the sake of the children.

Organize D. A. R. Chapter.

Madison — James Madison chapter, D. A. R., has been organized with Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand as regent. Other officers are: First vice regent, Mrs. Louise Sawin; secretary, Mrs. George Hambrecht; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Head; historian, Mrs. George W. Blod; registrar, Mrs. Warren L. Ayers.

Wausau Gets Dairy Meet.

Wausau — The forty-fifth annual convention of the Wisconsin dairymen's association will be held in the city early in December. The dates have not yet been decided upon. Meetings will be held in the courthouse and high school.

Gets Hero Medal.

Beloit — For his act of heroism in rescuing of Mark Z. Jones of Janesville from drowning in Delavan lake last summer, Lee Rosenthal, a 19-year-old boy, was awarded a bronze hero medal by the Ralston Purina company.

Mother and Son Dead.

Oshkosh — Marshal Beekman, 66 years old, a deaf and dumb shoemaker, and his mother, Mrs. Maria Beekman, 88 years old, died within one hour of natural causes. Each had been ill for several years.

Depere Adopts Charter.

Depere — The common council has voted to adopt the general charter, and Depere will be operating under the new instrument within the next month. It is now doing business under a special charter granted by the legislature in 1888.

Bread Goes Up at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh — Bakers decided to charge 5 cents a loaf for bread now retailing at 5 cents. The increase will go into effect on Oct. 9.

Police Get Wage Raise.

Green Bay — Farmers have decided to demand \$1.80 a hundred pounds for milk, and a committee will confer with dealers here. Prices paid last month were \$1.50. Dealers say they will have to raise prices to consumers if producers are paid their figure.

Awarded \$500 Damages.

Green Bay — For injuries received in an automobile crash, Ralph Graves, Barbara Tilkins was awarded \$500 damages by a jury in circuit court.

Farmer Dies Suddenly.

Green Bay — Peter Solper, a farmer living near Humboldt, died suddenly while at work. He arose apparently in good health and a short time later slightly injured, following their car crashing into a Soo line train when the automobile brakes refused to work.

Train Hits Auto; Two Dying.

Centuria — Miss Emma Watson and Mrs. William Ogilvie are near death and the latter's son and husband are slightly injured, following their car smashing into a Soo line train when the automobile brakes refused to work.

Personal Injury Claim Settled.

Janesville — May D. F. Zull of Whitewater Mayor Injured.

Janesville — Mayor D. F. Zull of Whitewater was badly hurt when his automobile overturned after hitting a concrete bridge.

FINISH LONG MARCH

WISCONSIN BOYS COMPLETE 83-MILE HIKE FROM AUSTIN.

Return Trip Made in Two Days' Less Time Than Required For Going —Excellent Showings Made.

San Antonio, Tex. — It was a footsore but light-hearted lot of soldier boys that marched through San Antonio headed for Camp Wilson on the last lap of the eight-three mile hike from Austin.

Although legs were swollen, backs ached and throats were parched, the militia from Illinois and Wisconsin that formed the advance guard of Gen. Greene's division were happy in the fact that with the arrival in Camp Wilson they were to receive orders that would send at least part of them home.

This was the decision in the case of Fred Seibold of Camp Douglas. It is a reversal of Judge E. Ray Stevens of this city.

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TIPPECANOE

By SAMUEL MCCOY

(Copyright, 1916, by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

THIS is a tale about a young man who came from England to the wilderness of America to kill an enemy. At the beginning of his residence among the simple people of the frontier his heart is full of bitterness and sorrow. In the end the whole course of his life is altered. You will enjoy reading this story of brave, strong, faithful men and women.

CHAPTER I.

—1—

The Wilderness.

April—1811. Up the valleys of the South Spring stole tremblingly from the farther South, along the river lowlands of Kentucky and up the sides of the steep, pebbly hills on the Indiana shore. First to come, like the white guidons of an army of peace, the blossoms of the wild plum flung out diaphanous draperies against the monochromes of the soils and the dark greenness of the pine woods. Then, in the open spaces and around the gray log cabins on the heights, the peach trees flushed pink in the warm kisses of the sun. The new grass was starred in patches by multitudes of blues, the blue-eyed grass, each tiny flower as simple and as wonderful as a little child.

Deep in a crevice of the limestone strata that sank to form the bed of Little Indian creek, hidden from the warmth and light of the April morning, there lay a coil of what might have been mistaken for a rope—a coil whose every fold was thicke as a man's wrist, tawny, mottled with spots of dull black, yellow-ringed.

Along the path through the forest there came striding a tall youth, in rugged garments, a little bundle slung at the end of a staff over his shoulder. His fair skin was deeply burned by the sun and his blue eyes were veiled in suspicious thought. He had pursued another man over sea and through forest wilderness with the intention of killing that man if he should overtake him.

Now, the young man's intention was blunted. Months before it had seemed



"A Fine Marnin', Young Ma-an."

the one right and just thing that this other man should die at his hands. This other man had caused the legal murder of the youth's father. But to take justice into one's own hands, even on such provocation as this, is an act unspeakably dreadful; and weeks of meditation had succeeded only in painting it as a thing more despicable.

In the fragrant breath of the virgin earth he cried out in an agony of mind. A bounteously universe shouted about for joy of victory over death. Life rose by pressing her triumphant feet on the prone shoulders of her weaker brother, Death. For the struggle between Life and Death is actual, and Life lives by killing. God himself ordained the killing and pronounced it part of his eternal justice. But to the agonizing man who thought of the life he had sworn to take with his own hand—what could justify his act? His act would be accomplished not that he might live, but in that passion of the brute—revenge. The sense of blood-guiltiness to come bore down on David Larrence with its maddening weight.

The young man reached the point where the path forded the stream and paused in surprise. On the farther bank were two figures—a slender young girl whose beauty made him draw in his breath sharply, and the figure of an old gentleman in black coat and knee breeches, bent over a pile of brush which he was endeavoring to cast into fire.

At the girl's exclamation the old gentleman rose to his feet stiffly, brushing the twigs from his knees.

"A fine marnin', young ma-an!" he greeted cheerily, with an ethereal flavor of brioche.

But it was not so much the friendliness in the old gentleman's voice that made the young man smile, as it was the smile that lighted up the eyes of the girl. Her dark hair made a silken frame about her pink cheeks and smiling lips; her eyes—sapphire blue and clear as the sky—danced with a smile of divine friendliness. And then, too, she wrinkled her eyelids all around them. An iron image would have responded to that laughing challenge.

The youth said "Good morning."

"Bound for Corydon?" inquired the old gentleman affably. His undoubted years were somehow disconcerted by an almost elfin quickness of glance, and his hobbling gait, his whole appearance suggested a Solomon among cock-sparrows hopping along a pump handle.

"Bound for Corydon?" he exclaimed as they entered the low doorway. "Here's Colonel Posey; he'll find something for you to do, be sure."

A gentleman with hand outstretched to David's companion came forward.

"A good morning to you, Mr. O'Bannon," he cried heartily.

A fine, compelling figure of a man was Colonel Thomas Posey, as he towered over little Mr. O'Bannon, who stood looking up at him with a sidewise cock of the head. Splendidly he filled his buff-trimmed, light blue army coat, with its huge collar reaching up to his ears. His big shoulder cape and his cocked hat, with its black

man's hands with an air of comical disdain.

"Oh, do," said the girl. "Father's so stupid."

The young man took the flint and steel with a laugh and knelt down to obey. He rearranged the twigs with a careful hand, struck a spark into the tinder and nursed it for a breathless moment; then a tiny flame crept up the pile of brush and the three looked at one another in triumph.

"Not that we're needin' fire at all, at all," said the little old gentleman, "on a day like this; but 't's always a comfort in the woods."

"You build a fire like a woodman," observed the girl admiringly, "though of course you aren't one."

He flushed, for he knew that his rings were an unusual dress for the buxom-clad men of the forest; and the girl added quickly, "Because you aren't carrying a rifle."

"No, I'm no woodman," he admitted, grateful for her tact, "but I've come a long distance through the woods and have had to learn a little of their ways."

"You've come a long way?" asked the old gentleman. "Thin yed best be sittin' down with us for a bit. Sure, the town will wait."

"Oh, do?" added the girl impulsively. "Tell us about the woods. Have you seen any Indians? Father didn't want to come out here today for fear one would pounce on us."

"I've come a long way?" asked the old gentleman. "Thin yed best be sittin' down with us for a bit. Sure, the town will wait."

"Well, suppose you put this young man in charge of it and let me earn a dollar or two while ye're gone?" He leaned forward and whispered something in the colonel's ear.

The soldier nodded approvingly and drew away the secret:

"Mr. O'Bannon promises to be responsible for you, Mr. Larrence. Do you think you can take care of the business? It asks nothing more than ordinary shrewdness in trading."

"But," David cried, overwhelmed, "you know nothing about me, Major Posey! Why—why—how can you trust a stranger with such a responsibility?"

"Oh, as for that," the major answered, "you will be watched like a hawk by Mr. O'Bannon. For the master of that, Mr. Larrence, I think I'm a fair judge of men, myself; and I'll echo Mr. O'Bannon's opinion of you, at first glance. No need to blush—we say what we think, hereabouts."

David could only stammer his gratitude.

"Very well, then, I'll give Mr. O'Bannon the key at once." He drew out an enormous affair of iron and handed it smilingly to David's sponsor.

"And now for a Hoosier dinner," said O'Bannon, and he produced a Spanish dollar, which the tavern keeper took with a nod. He waved David to the long table. The rude dishes were heaped with roast chicken and wild duck. There were baked buffalo fish and cornbread, and there were pitchers of milk. At O'Bannon's word a bottle of Madeira was added. When David had finished he rose to take his departure with O'Bannon. Colonel Posey walked with them to the door and laid his hand upon Mr. O'Bannon's shoulder.

"And now, Mr. O'Bannon," he said affectionately, "I must tell you goodby, must I not?"

"Yes," said the little old gentleman. "You leave at dawn tomorrow, don't ye? Godby and God, bless you, my friend."

"Goodby, and good fortune!"

As the departing guests went out they turned and looked back. The tall, soldierly man—one day to become governor of the young Indiana territory—was still framed in the cool shadow of the doorway. He waved a courtly hand—they waved gayly in return. Little Old Mr. O'Bannon hopped smilingly to where the horses were tethered, not seeming to notice that Tollette had fallen a step behind and was walking at David's side.

O'Bannon and Tollette mounted their horses, David lending a rather clumsy hand to the girl's assistance.

He had always been afraid of girls, even ordinary ones, and Tollette O'Bannon, as a glace told, was not ordinary. David knew that there were men who would do small services for ladies with gallant grace, but, he reflected bitterly, they were not men who had been humble weavers, who had hungered for bread, been arraigned for rioting and seen their fathers hanged.

And so they three went along the trail of trace that led to Corydon. David could be conscious of his raggedness.

"Thank you, no," he said, "but if you can help me to find work."

"But the girl's eyes shone like stars."

"I'm not thinking of roughness," she said tremulously. "I'm just—thankful." She went over to her father and kissed him.

"My boy—" began the old man, arm around his daughter's waist; and ended: "Oh, if we were in Ireland, where there are no bastes like that!"

The young man laughed. "They stop here, thank God!"

But the little old man waved his modesty aside.

"My name is Patrice O'Bannon," he said, "and proud I'll be to know yours, sir."

"David Larrence," was the answer. "You've already called me mine."

"I'm Tollette," she said.

"David blushed ferily. "I—there wasn't time—I had heard your father call you by name."

"Never mind," laughed the girl. "I owe you my life—names don't matter now."

"You'll honor me by being my guest, sir," went on Mr. O'Bannon. "Sure, the fairies sent ye here at this minute."

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WARNING TO AUTO DRIVERS

One of the greatest problems that is confronting railroad companies at the present time is how to prevent accidents at grade crossings. Hardly a day passes that there are not a number of deaths caused by automobiles being struck by trains. There is no question but what all this trouble could be avoided if the drivers would use more care when crossing railroad tracks. One of the railroads is issuing a circular which is being sent out to owners of automobiles as widely as possible, with the idea of having drivers use more care. The officers of railroad companies do not like to have people killed on their roads, but they are powerless to prevent the slaughter as long as drivers continue to disregard warnings and run their cars in front of fast-moving trains. Following is the warning that this road has sent out:

Chicago, September 10, 1916.
To Those Who Drive or Ride In Automobiles.

The constantly increasing number of automobile accidents at grade crossings prompts the issuance of this warning to all who own, drive or ride in automobiles to STOP, LOOK and LISTEN before passing over any railroad grade crossing.

Crossing gates, automatic warning bells, electric headlights and engine signals, if not heeded by those for whose protection they are intended, are unavailable.

I will be glad to receive and consider suggestions intended to reduce automobile accidents at grade crossings, for the railroad is anxious to do its full part. However, if every person who owns, drives or rides in an automobile will STOP, LOOK and LISTEN at grade crossings, the danger will be entirely eliminated.

T. J. POLEY,
General Manager,
Illinois Central R. R. Co.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY

Hon. Emanuel L. Philipp, the governor of our state, has by proclamation designated October 9th, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, as FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

Cognizant of the fact that the fire loss of our state is perhaps its greatest waste, and that annually quite a number of children and adults are burned to death in our state, he thinks it worth while that not only the schools, but officials and citizens generally spend the day in studying the causes of this waste of life and property and in using active efforts to remove these causes as far as possible.

What City Mayors Can Do.

We urge upon each mayor to also issue a proclamation, recommending to the citizens generally, a thorough cleaning up of all combustible materials and rubbish yards, alleys, area-ways, cellars and cellar openings, store rooms, attics, sheds, barns, and further to inspect every stove and stovepipe, every furnace, smoke-due and chimney to see that these are clean and safely installed.

Intelligent effort along these two lines will remove many causes of fire and contribute to saving both the property and lives of his fellow-citizens.

What Fire Departments Can Do.

Fire chiefs know the meaning of the deplorable fire waste and that in every fire there is the possibility of a conflagration and of death to firemen and others.

It is hoped that the chief will delineate a sufficient number of firemen to make the rounds of the city to make sure that all combustible rubbish and waste is cleaned up and removed.

In the regular October quarterly inspection, we trust the inspectors will give particular attention to the condition and installation of stoves, heating plants and chimneys, and to make sure that all defects discovered are promptly remedied.

Unclean conditions and unsafe heating plants and chimneys are responsible for a large part of our fire waste and the loss of numerous lives annually.

The local health officer also is interested in clean conditions as a prevention of infantile paralysis and other contagious diseases, and he will, no doubt, be willing to accompany one of the fire department's inspectors on his rounds.

We are confident, that a proper observance of this day in schools and communities will bring good returns in property and lives saved from the devouring fire hand. A large number of other states are also observing October 9th as "Fire Prevention Day," and have demonstrated in former years its effectiveness for that purpose.

M. J. CLEARY,
State Fire Marshal.
Dated October 1, 1916.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
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DR. R. J. COWLES
DR. W. E. LEAPER
Internists
R. WHITE
Pathologist.

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

J. R. RAGAN
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House phone No. 69, Stro 313. Spafford's building, East Side. John Erser, Residence phone No. 435.

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CAN ELECT WILLIAMS

United Progressive Vote Will Defeat Governor Philipp

The following is the view taken by the Milwaukee Journal of the chances to defeat Philipp at the November election:

With Gov. E. L. Philipp's gain in the 1916 primary election is indeniable, the opposition that can be mustered against him is still formidable enough to insure the election of a progressive state administration if the progressive elements are united, political workers say.

At the 1914 state primary, there were out 72,952 democratic votes and 80,884 non-Philipp votes in the two leading parties. Gov. Philipp himself received 42,733 votes. The total number of votes cast by the two leading parties was 197,569.

Gov. Philipp therefore received 22 per cent of all votes cast. He got 27 per cent as big a vote as did the candidates who could be grouped as the opposition. Or, to put it the other way, the opposition polled over 2.5 times as many votes as Philipp did.

At the general election, Philipp, as the Republican candidate, opposed Judge Karel, a stalwart democrat. Progressive Republicans who outnumbered Philipp's supporters, had had no choice as to whom to vote for, and most of them naturally chose to remain in their own party. Besides, the candidacy of John J. Blaloe as an independent, attracted a good many progressive votes, republican and democrat from Judge Karel, whom Philipp defeated.

On the basis of the returns already in, it is estimated that at the 1916 primary, Patton received 39,000 votes, McGovern 30,000, Philipp 71,000, and Williams, democratic, 45,000. That is, the opposition with respect to Philipp (and in this case they are more truly the opposition than they were in 1914) mustered 114,000 votes to Philipp's 71,000. In other words, Philipp got 38 per cent of all the vote and 62 per cent as big a vote as did the opposition.

The opposition received 1.6 times as many votes as did Philipp.

The opposition to Gov. Philipp in the 1916 primary was truly progressive. In the republican as well as in the democratic ranks, however, the democrats had only one candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and naturally did not pale as big a vote as they would have had been opposition to bring out the party strength. Had the party strength been shown as it was in 1914, when there were two democratic candidates for the nomination of governor, or this would have added to the opposition to Gov. Philipp, whose percentage strength would accordingly have been materially reduced.

The tory republicans have declared that the followers of LaFollette are democrats. The democratic nominee for governor, Burt Williams, is strongly progressive. It is felt that most of the opposition will center on him. If it does, his election will be assured. Since the opposition is 1.6 times as strong as the Philipp forces, it follows that it can lose one fourth of its strength and still beat Philipp handily.

OPEN LETTER TO HUGHES

Dear Mr. Hughes:

You'll please excuse

My dullness if I seem obtuse, or fail to properly express.

When you break loose.

The papers give me all the news.

And more advice than I can use;

But when I can't get your views

On public questions, then I lose

My patience, and I sigh and say

"Oh, what's the use!"

I give the devil all his dues;

I rather liked you, Mr. Hughes,

When you were judge. But when

you choose

To be a knocker and abuse

Our President, I must trotsue

To read your "oozo."

The democrats you still accuse;

Your lamentations I portu.

These may alarm— they can't amuse,

And thinking men they won't con-

fuse;

But altogether, Brother Hughes,

You're too profuse.

One final word before adieu:

If you would stand in Wilson's shoes

You'll have to try some other ruse—

For, by the gods, you're going to

The loose.

The republican party will get its dues;

You're up against it Mr. Hughes.

—Luther H. Rice,
Columbia, Mo., September, 1916.

OUR NAVY

The Navy Department seems always to be a political storm center. All recall the bitterness of the Sampson-Schley controversy. Just now the Wilson administration of naval affairs is under bitter partisan criticism.

Against the flood of censure generated into abuse, which sensible men have already discounted to something like its real worth, is opposed the deliberate opinion of Admiral Dewey. He reviews the status of the United States Navy and Democratic Navy Bill in a lengthy interview, an extract from which is given below. Against the word of the hero of Manila Bay, that of all the politicians in the world would not prevail with the American people.

Admiral Dewey says:

"The attacks that have been made upon the navy are as false as many of them are short-sighted. It is not a junk heap. There is no demoralization.

Both in material and in personnel we are more efficient today than ever before. Our ships are as good as any and our men enlisted are the finest in the world."

"It is true we have not enough ships or enough men. But navies are not built in a day. Congress, after all, expresses public sentiment in a large degree, and the reason we dropped was because the people wanted the drop. The recommendations of the general board went unheeded because they were not backed by public opinion. Until 1914 people were thinking in terms of world peace. It is different today, and it is today that should concern us."

Admiral Dewey picked up a copy of the Democratic Navy Bill, spread it before him, hesitated as to measure his words, and said:

"This is the best bill ever passed by any Congress. It takes the five year program of the general board and changes it into a three year program. It will restore us to second place and enable the United States to meet on equal terms any power in the world, save one."

It may be true that the ways of women are past understanding, but the same is equally true of men. To prove this statement go out and spend half a day on the street. Watch every man as the woman goes by. Many of them will ogle and stare and blink if she is in sight. That is the woman is not of their own family. But if she is, they will make desperate efforts to seize the attention of other men until the "ights" are no longer to be seen. It depends, you see, upon whose pig you have by the tail. That's the man of it, and most men are just men."

DO YOU KNOW THAT

COST OF LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES IN WISCONSIN

Madison, Sept. 16.—If the legislature which is to meet in Madison at high noon on January 10, 1917, lasts for six months, the daily salary cost of its employees will amount to just \$315.50, according to figures submitted by the state civil service commission. The latest available statistics in some of our sister states give the daily cost as follows:

Iowa \$ 564.62
Oregon 855.73
Minnesota 718.69
Illinois 891.47
California 998.50
Pennsylvania 1172.00
New York 151.00

Of these states Wisconsin is the one to employ the merit system in selecting her legislative employees. Examinations will be held on October 14th to provide lists for the coming session. The positions include bookkeepers, clerks, custodians, messengers, stenographers, night watchmen, a postmaster and an assistant sergeant-at-arms. Accounting and other examinations will also be held for departmental and institutional service.

RURAL CARRIERS WILL

RECEIVE EXTRA SUM

A controller decision of great interest to the rural free delivery route offices has just been made public by the treasurer and under its direction Postmaster General Burleson is authorized to pay to every rural carrier a sum of money from the postal appropriations for 1915, representing the difference between the money they actually received and the money authorized to be paid to them by a joint resolution of congress adopted on March 4, 1915. The resolution referred to raised the salaries of rural free delivery and made legal a series of payments ranging from \$1,200 a year for twenty-four mile routes, operated six days a week, down to \$480 for four mile routes. All the rural carriers in the postal service on March 4, 1915, have been provided for by the postmaster appropriation act which had passed previous to that date. The postmaster department also had established a method of payment wherein the weight and number of pieces were factors. Congress, however, decided that the length of the routes should be the only factor. Congress also passed legislation recently directing that postal carriers should receive the benefit of the resolution of March 4, 1915, that is, they should get the money coming to them.

SOLDIERS BUY MANY

ARMADILLO BASKETS

Baskets made from the hide and shell of the Mexican armadillo, or "ant eater" are being shipped out of San Antonio by the militiamen at the rate of more than 1000 a week. The parcel post department of the San Antonio Postoffice Wednesday handled more than half a thousand of these baskets addressed to points in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The heavy loads made on the armadillo in southwest Texas threaten soon to make the animal extinct in this section according to the curio dealers who assert the soldiers have gone "armadillo mad." So heavy has been the demand on them for armadillo baskets, that their stocks have become practically exhausted and, despite the urgent appeal to the armadillo hunters in southwest Texas for more of the animals and the higher prices they are offering for them, the receipts here are far short of the needs.

According to Miss Hattie Rabe of the S. Rabe Curio Company at Alamo Plaza, more than 10,000 armadillos have been sold in San Antonio since the militia movement to Texas began. The strange baskets at once attracted the soldiers as appropriate souvenirs of Texas and Mexico and they have been sending them to their relatives and friends all over the United States.

CHILDHOOD "UPSETS"

When a child has fever, is listless,

and complains of a dull head or

stomach ache, he should be put to

bed and given no food whatsoever.

Physicians recognize this as of first

and utmost importance. It would

seem as if observant parents should,

also, be experience with parents of

all classes convinces me that few of

even the most intelligent do.

John is feeling out of sorts. He is

grateful for a suggestion that he get

into bed, even though he makes

feebble protests because it is a boy-

hood principle never to go to bed

without protest. The fever thermometer registers a degree or two of

fever.

He wants a drink and the intelligent

mother gives him all of the cool

water he can take. He asks for food

TIPPECANOE

By SAMUEL MCCOY

(Copyright, 1916, by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

THIS is a tale about a young man who came from England to the wilderness of America to kill an enemy. At the beginning of his residence among the simple people of the frontier his heart is full of bitterness and sorrow. In the end the whole course of his life is altered. You will enjoy reading this story of brave, strong, faithful men and women.

CHAPTER I.

—1—

The Wilderness.

April—1811: Up the valleys of the South spring stole tremblingly from the farther South, along the river lowlands of Kentucky and up the sides of the steep, pebbly hills on the Indiana shore. First to come, like the white gondolas of an army of peace, the blosoms of the wild plum flung out diaphanous draperies against the monochrome of the soot and the dark greenness of the pine woods. Then, to the open spaces and around the gray log cabins on the heights, the peach trees flushed pink in the warm kisses of the sun. The new grass was starred in patches by multitudes of blues, the blue-eyed grass, such they flowered as simple and as wonderful as a little child.

Deep in a crevice of the limestone strata that sank to form the bed of little Indian creek, hidden from the warmth and light of the April morning, there lay a cold of what might have been mistaken for a rope—a coil whose every fold was thick as a man's thigh, twined, mottled with spots of dull black, yellow-blazed.

Along the path through the forest there came striding a tall youth, in rugged garments, a little bundle slung at the end of a staff over his shoulder. His fair skin was deeply burned by the sun and his blue eyes were veiled in anxious thought. He had pursued another man over sea and through forest wilderness with the intention of killing that man if he should overtake him.

Now, the young man's intention was plucked. Months before it had seemed



A Fine Marnin', Young Ma-an.

the one right and just thing that this other man should die at his hands. This other man had caused the legal murder of the youth's father. But to take justice into one's own hands, even on such provocation as this, is not an unspeakably dreadful; and weeks of meditation had succeeded only in patting it as a thing more despicable.

In the fragrant breath of the virgin earth he cried out in an agony of mind. A boughing universe shouted aloud for joy of victory over death. Life rose by pressing her triumphant feet on the prone shoulders of her weaker brother, Death. For the struggle between Life and Death is actual, and Life lives by killing. God himself ordained the killing and pronounced it part of his eternal justice. But the agonizing man who thought of his life he had sworn to take with his own hand—what could justify his act? His act would be accomplished not that he might live, but in that passion of the heart—revenge. The sense of blood-guiltiness to come bore down on David Lawrence with its mad-making weight.

The young man reached the point where the path forced the stream and gushed in two courses. On the farther bank were two figures—a slender young girl whose beauty made him draw in his breath sharply, and the figure of an old gentleman in black coat and knee breeches, bent over a pile of brush which he was endeavoring to coax into fire.

At the girl's exclamation the old gentleman rose to his feet, straining, brushing the twigs from his knees.

"A fine marnin', young man!" he cried cheerily, with an ethereal flavor of brioche.

It was not so much the friendliness in the old gentleman's voice that made the young man smile, as it was the smile that lighted up the eyes of the girl. Her dark hair made a silken frame for her pink cheeks and smiling lips; her eyes—sapphire blue and clear as the sky—danced with a smile of divine friendliness. And then, too, she wrinkled her eyebrows all around them. An iron image would have responded to that laughing chal-lenge.

The youth said "Good morning."

"Bound for Corydon?" inquired the old gentleman affably. His undoubted years were somehow discounted by an almost ethin quickness of glance, and his hobbling gait, his whole appearance suggested a Solomon among cock-sparrows hopping along a pump handle.

"Bound for Corydon?"

"Folly the path an' the bitt's a bit of a mif ahead of ye—but if ye will pity the sorrow of a foolish old blatherite who can't build a bit of a fire to save his soul, ye'll not push on till we've got the tinder going." And he "trust his dink and steel into the young

An absorbing chronicle of stirring events that grew out of the battle of Tippecanoe in the Indiana wilderness a century ago

The Tell-Tale Letter

By GEORGE ELMER COBB

(Copyright, 1916, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Tell her right out like a man that you love her, Hoyt."

"I can't do it."

"Why not?"

"She might think me daring. She might laugh at me. I never have a chance to be alone with her. No, I'll write."

Dale Bright placed an affectionate hand on the shoulder of his friend, Marvin Hoyt, but smiled quizzically.

"Hoyt," he said, "you're a good fellow, pure gold all of the time and all the way through. The matter is though that you underestimate yourself. Miss Eva Walters is a most charming young lady, but if she turns you down it will be because she isn't worthy of you, for a more deserving fellow I don't know. Write, if you think best, only get through with this dilly-dallying, for you're getting sallow and peaked worrying over it."

Hoyt was one of those young men having so profound a reverence for womanhood that he shrank at the thought of intruding his eyes upon the especial one of the sex who had won his heart. He really believed that if his suit was denied he would die forthwith of heartbreak. His shyness and, as Bright had said, his low valuation of his own merits, had kept him in the background with pretty Eva Walters for over a year. Now the indecision was becoming unbearable, and he determined to break the ice in some way.

So Hoyt went to his lonely room and wrote the letter that was to solve his fate. He placed it in an envelope.

"Tell a letter?" echoed pretty Eva, coming forward.

"By mistake. It was one I wrote in an ill-considered moment. Regret. Kindly restore it. About the burglars—

I just kicked some kind of a bundle in among the shrubbery yonder. Maybe the burglar dropped it."

"Why, look here!" cried one of the officers, securing the bundle and opening it. "A fair cape, some jewelry, some silver."

"Oh, I'm so glad!" exclaimed Mrs. Walters. "These are the things we most cared for."

"But the letter?" insisted the pertinacious Eva.

"I wrote it," admitted Hoyt, with reluctance.

"To whom?" challenged persistent Eva.

"To you, Miss Walters. Thank you, sir," said Mr. Hoyt, unlocking the box, extended the letter.

"No," demurred Eva, "it's mine. See: Miss Eva Walters."

"You'll—you'll dislike me if you read it," groaned Hoyt.

"How do you know that, sir?" demanded Eva.

Just then the embarrassed Hoyt ended the comedy of the night by retiring from the scene. He felt cheap, beaten, ridiculous, but the next day he received a dainty note from Eva which read:

"Mother wishes you to come to the house so she may thank you for your share in the recovery of her stolen treasures."

And when he went, Hoyt received an answer to his letter from the sweet lips of Eva that set his heart beating with delirious joy.

The dispatch adds that at the time the vessel was sunk no troops were on board.

This statement is confirmed by the admiralty, which adds that 12 of the crew of 302 are unaccounted for.

NINE KILLED IN FIRE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE
AT ST. LOUIS IS ATTACKED
BY FLAMES.

ALL STUDENTS ARE SAVED

Two of Known Dead Are Brothers of
School and Five Are Firemen Who
Were Buried Under Ruins When
Walls Fell.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Nine men are known to have died in a fire which destroyed the central portion of the main building of Christian Brothers' college here on Thursday. Two of the known dead were members of the Christian Brothers' order, long connected with the college, but on the retired list, and in recent months in the infirmary. They were trapped on the fifth floor.

Five known to be dead were firemen, who were carried to the basement from the third floor when a wall collapsed.

The names of the dead follow:

Rev. Brother Cormac, aged ninety-three; Rev. Brother Clement, aged seventy-two; Louis Nolens, infirmary nurse, home in Morrisville, Ill.; Harry Buddle, fireman, engine company; Edward Kneen, fireman; John Parshall, fireman; George Young, fireman; Edward Sheely, watchman.

The fire was discovered by the registrar of the college, Brother Abban. He turned on an alarm and hurried to the dining hall in the basement, where 196 students and 30 members of the faculty were at breakfast. He quietly told Brother James of the fire and the latter ordered the students and faculty to march out of the building.

The loss is estimated at more than \$300,000. The entire central portion of the building was wrecked, but two wings were saved. The natural history and curio museum was destroyed.

SHIP IS SUNK AFTER CRASH

Passengers Injured on City of Norfolk
When It Rams Freight in
Hampton Roads.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 9.—The British steamer Hawkhead, at anchor in Hampton Roads off Sewall's Point, was run down and sunk about eight o'clock on Friday night by the Chesapeake Steamship company's Day Line steamer City of Norfolk, outward bound from this port for Baltimore with passengers. The City of Norfolk was badly damaged about the bow, but there was no loss of life. The collision occurred in a heavy fog. Reports from Old Point said the passengers, several of whom were injured, were taken aboard the river steamer Pocahontas.

BIG BRITISH LINER IS SUNK

25,000-Ton Franconia Torpedoed in
Mediterranean—Used to Trans-
port Troops.

London, Oct. 7.—The 25,000-ton transatlantic liner Franconia of the Cunard line, one of the finest vessels on the Atlantic, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to a Lloyd's announcement on Thursday.

The Franconia had not been in the passenger-carrying service recently, being used for transport duty in the Mediterranean.

The dispatch adds that at the time the vessel was sunk no troops were on board.

This statement is confirmed by the admiralty, which adds that 12 of the crew of 302 are unaccounted for.

WILSON NAMES 8-HOUR BOARD

Major General Goethals, Rublee and
Clark Appointed Members of
Commission.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 7.—Major General Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone; George Rublee, federal trade commissioner, and Commissioner Clark of the Interstate commerce board have been named by President Wilson to be members of the board created by congress to investigate the eight-hour law.

The president made the selections several days ago and has been awaiting the acceptance.

GEORGE A. JOSLYN IS DEAD

President of the Western Newspaper
Union Passes Away at His
Home in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 6.—George A. Joslyn, president of the Western Newspaper Union, died at his home here at the age of sixty-eight. He had been in failing health for more than a year. Mr. Joslyn leaves a widow and one daughter, both of whom were at his bedside at the time of his demise.

Offers Bonus to Police.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8.—James Conklin, Detroit's multi-millionaire police commissioner, announced the establishment of a bonus system for members of the Detroit police force. He will give \$10,000 to the fund.

Puts Wreath on Huerta's Tomb.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Victoria Huerta, widow of General Huerta, placed a wreath at the entrance to her husband's tomb in Concordia cemetery on Friday. She departed for Cuba, according to her attorneys.

Three Die in Explosion.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Three workmen were killed when a terrible explosion occurred at the plant of the Illinois Powder company at Grafton, Ill. The shock of the explosion was so severe that it was felt at Edwardsville.

Two Killed in Train Crash.

Altona, Iowa, Oct. 7.—Two men were killed, an engineer was scalped terribly and a dozen persons injured when the Mercantile express on the Pennsylvania road crashed into the rear of a stock train.

Bars Copper Shipments to U. S.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Great Britain on Tuesday refused to agree to the shipment of Norwegian copper to the United States. This sets up thousands of tons for which American firms had contracted.

New Orleans' Daughter Is in U. S.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—The wife and infant daughter of Hipolito Villa, brother of the bandit, accompanied by Micaela Villa, the latter's five-year-old daughter, arrived here from Havana. The bandit's wife did not come.

come over and help you open up Colonel Posey's shop. And now, young man, I wish you a good day and good luck. Toinette and I live at the other end of the village.

From the door of the inn David watched his quaint figure and that of his daughter till they disappeared from view. A negro boy carrying pails of water came up to the tavern door. David could not resist asking him the meaning of a word he had heard for the first time that day:

"Boy, what is a 'Hoosier'?"

The darky set down his pails and searched his head in an attempt to answer with exactness.

"Cap'n," he said finally, "Tse a Virginny nigger an' I'se seen all sorts o' white quality in my day; but tis alls these yere gomen men wiv live yere in Indiana an' goes by the name o' Hoosiers is de beateens' lot o' dem all; dey's got mo' quality blood in 'em'n."

Colonel Posey smiled again at the young man's eagerness.

"Whatever Mr. O'Bannon tells you is truer than the Constitution. We'll find a place for you somewhere."

"About that store of yours, Colonel?" O'Bannon said. "You're closing it up when you make your trip to Louisiana, aren't ye?" Well, suppose you put this young man in charge of it and let it earn a dollar or two while ye're gone?"

Colonel Posey smiled and whispered something in the colonel's ear.

Colonel Posey was the last one to leave.

Spier Spencer it was who opened the tavern by the half-finished court house, and enlisted the men of the country in that heroic company known as "Spencer's Yellow Jackets." William Henry Garrison, the young governor of the territory, had laid out his farm of 300 acres on the edge of the village, and there planted his orchard of green pippins and romances; and his brother, to Corydon, came his friend Colonel Thomas Posey, proud of the title won in the war with England thirty years before, but willing to serve again as a private should a second war arise.

Mr. O'Bannon promises to be responsible for you, Mr. Lawrence. Do you think you can take care of the business? It asks nothing more than ordinary shrewdness in trading."

"But," David cried, overwhelmed, "you know nothing about me, Major Posey!" Why—why—how can you trust a stranger with such a responsibility?"

"Oh, as for that," the major answered, "you will be watched like a hawk by Mr. O'Bannon. For the matter of that, Mr. Lawrence, I think I'm a fair judge of men, myself; and I'll echo Mr. O'Bannon's opinion of you, at first glance. No need to blush—we saw what we think, hereabouts."

David could only stammer his gratitude.

"Very well, then, I'll give Mr. O'Bannon the key at once," said the young man, "but I'll draw out an enormous affair of iron and hand it back to you, sir."

"You live in Corydon, sir?" asked the young man. "I'd like to find work there—I'm a stranger."

The old gentleman put his hand on the young man's shoulder and said: "Come, if we were in Ireland, where there are no bastes like that."

The young man laughed. "They stop to rattle here, thank God!"

But the little old man waved his modest aside.

"My name is Patrice O'Bannon," he said, "and proud I'll be to know yours, sir."

"And now, for a Hoosier dinner," said O'Bannon, and he produced a Spanish dollar, which the tavern keeper took with a nod. He waved David to the long table. The rude dishes were heaped with roast chicken and wild duck. There were baked duck and cornbread, and there were pitchers of milk. At O'Bannon's word a bottle of Madeira was added. When David had finished he rose to take his departure with O'Bannon. Colonel Posey walked with them to the door and laid his hand upon Mr. O'Bannon's shoulder.

"And now, for a Hoosier dinner," he said affectionately. "I must tell you goodby, my son, I said the little old gentleman, "You leave at dawn tomorrow, don't you? Goodby and God bless you, my friend."

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DIAMOND
See REICHEL

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Your last chance to buy your canning
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Commencing Oct. 9th and Ending Oct. 14th

13 lbs. of Sugar for	\$1.00
With every bushel of Pears and Apples bought	
Coffee, Rival Brand, per lb.	.18c
Peanut Butter, per lb.	.13c
Oatmeal, strictly fresh, per lb.	.4c
Corn Flakes 4 ten cent packages for	.25c
Honey, new, per lb.	.15c
Olives, large jar	.23c
Tea, 40c grade per lb.	.35c
3 pounds for	\$1.00
Peas, per can	.8c
Pickles, new dills, per dozen	.13c

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Avoid the discomforts of wash day, with a house full of steam, and the chances of pneumonia or taking cold by going out to hang the clothes on the line.

Send The Entire Wash To Us

With our improved service, your flat pieces are returned washed and ironed, the rest of the washing will be washed, starched when necessary, and returned ready to iron, and your wearing apparel will not be marked. For this service we charge 5c per pound.

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Boys and Girls Who Save

Boys and girls who save their money when they are young have the advantage in the race of leadership and independence when the prime of life is reached.

The first dollar—placed in our Savings Department is the big step toward that independence we all strive for.

Start your children now and teach them always the value of economy and systematic saving.

Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side

BABY BOOSTING BUSINESS

How much do you reckon a baby's life is worth in dollars and cents to its mother? Don't try to reckon it for it can't be done. And yet there are thousands of babies dying each year just because mothers do not know how to feed and care for them properly. In Wisconsin, alone, it is stated on good authority that 3,800 lives could be saved each year by proper feeding and care.

From the 19th to the 21st of October delegates from all over the country will be gathered in Milwaukee to struggle with the problem of reducing the needless slaughter of helpless infants. Great medical specialists will confer together and instruct one another in ways and means of increasing the chance of life and decreasing that of death.

Mesalins, whooping cough and infantile paralysis will receive special attention.

Of unusual interest to us in Wisconsin will be the half day devoted to the special problems of rural parents, because over half of this state is rural in character. Supposedly, rural babies have had far better chances of life and health than city babies.

To a great extent this has been a fond study of facts doesn't quite warrant. Never before in such a meeting has so much time been given to this subject.

This meeting will be of direct personal value to you and to me, because it will teach us more about how to care for our own babies. It will increase the knowledge of the physicians of the state, also, concerning the treatment and prevention of the diseases of infancy. We never know how soon our baby's life may depend upon the keenness and judgment of the family physician.

Finally the attention of public officials, health officers, visiting nurses, councilmen and the taxpayers themselves will be arrested by the discussions and deliberations of those hard working men and women who are dedicating their lives to the beautiful labor of smoothing the paths for tender baby feet. No one can estimate what value this may hold for the people of the state. All in all, there will be much for which to be grateful to our distinguished visitors and to the local committee which has been busy for a year arranging for the meeting.

GASOLINE BY A NEW PROCESS

With crude oil at 50 cents a barrel, it costs 6.0 cents to make a gallon of gasoline by the Rittman process, and already twenty factories have been licensed since such process.

It looks like here is a solution of the problem of the high cost of gasoline says the Bakersfield Californian. There is a wide margin between 6.0 cents, the cost of the production by the new process, and the 18 to 26 cents the consumer is paying today. An automobile is no longer a luxury of the rich. It is the vehicle of the farmer, the tradesman, of thousands in the most modest circumstances. Gasoline is, therefore, a vital factor in the cost of living, and consumers will welcome any movement looking to a reduction in the cost of motor upkeep.

For the first six months of 1916 the output of gasoline in the United States was about 100,000,000 gallons, a production that did not far exceed the consumption. It will make a vast difference then to the public whether the cost of this commodity remains at its present figure or drops back to 11 or 12 cents, where it was when the advance began a year or so ago.

Chas. Haubell, proprietor of the Glover Hill Stock Farm, in the town of Carson, was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday while in the city on business.

Joseph Romanski of the town of Sigel was in the city Saturday on his way to Milwaukee where he was going to spend a week visiting with relatives and friends.

George Marcus of Rudolph was arrested by Chief Gibson Saturday for being drunk and disorderly, and he was sentenced Monday by Judge Poinmalvay to twenty days in the county jail.

James Jensen, Will Trask, Louis Christensen and Victor Bonnick of the Jensen & Bobe gang were in Milwaukee on Monday evening to attend a big banquet at the Hotel Pfister given by the Ford Motor Co. to its agents in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Natwick, Mrs. Chas. Albrecht and Miss Luene Fordyce drove to Minneapolis Saturday and Sunday in the Fordite car. Mr. Natwick returned by train, but the ladies will spend a week in Milwaukee and vicinity visiting with friends.

The Kellogg Bros. Lumber company have been delayed in getting into their new office owing to the fact that some of the material has been delayed in transportation, so that work has been at a standstill during the past week. However, they hope to get things finished up in another week or ten days.

The following students from Grand Rapids and vicinity are attending the Stevens Point Normal school this year: Zella Fuller, Ruth Fontaine, Paula Holmstrom, Leslie Hougen, Louis Schroeder, Will Notziger, Erwin Smith of this city, Theresa Bougeman, Beatrice Cheathie and Elizabeth Lindau, Rudolph, Delma Padgug, Port Edwards and Mildred Brooks, Neosho.

The members of St. Katherine's Guild have the first copies of a new cook-book issued by them during the past summer. The new book has a large number of cooking recipes and will be sold by the Guild to those who need something of the kind. The work was compiled by Mrs. F. MacKinnon, assisted by other members of the Guild and represents a large amount of labor. They will have for disposal 1000 copies of the new work.

G. J. Kaudy received word Saturday of the death of his aged father, which occurred in Clark county the day before. The elder Mr. Kaudy had reached an advanced age, and had he lived a few days longer would have been 99 years old, having been born in France on the 11th of October, 1817. He came to America when a young man, and came to Wisconsin in 1849, locating in the southern part of the state, but later moved to Colby, where for a long term of years he worked at his trade of cabinet maker. He had visited in this city a number of times and made his home here for a time, but of late years had lost his eyesight and was living with a son when his death occurred.

It is evident that the city council of Chippewa Falls do not believe in taking a bath too often. There was a movement on foot there to build a swimming pool, something the same as we have here, and the sum of \$2,500 had been subscribed by public spirited citizens for the building of the pool, but in order to put it where it was wanted permission had to be obtained from the common council, and when it came up to them, that body killed it. That's right. Don't let any of these would-be reformers slip anything over on you. Other people have gotten along for years without a bath, and lived thru it, and there is no reason why the present generation should not do the same. Some people have the bath habit so bad that they want to take a bath every two or three weeks, whether they need it or not, which is only a useless waste of good water.

Hereafter Wisconsin University students will not be permitted to vote in Madison unless they can establish the intention of making that city their permanent residence, that they are not residents of another city and are not dependent upon their parents or family for support. They show that they are self-supporting and "emancipated" from their families, according to the decision of the supreme court in the case of Fred Siebold, of Camp Douglas. University students who are not residents of Madison will therefore lose their votes unless they are permitted to go home and vote.

Mr. Wheir was born in Wood county and has been a resident of this city practically all his life. He is one of the business men of Grand Rapids and has held the office of City Treasurer, and is standing on his record. He will appreciate your vote on election day, November 7th.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Harry Blackburn spent Sunday with friends and relatives in New Lisbon.

Miss Margaret Bonow of Milwaukee is visiting her parents for a few days.

Walter Horton of Goodey was a guest at the Dr. A. L. Ridgman home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sherman autoed to Nasco on Sunday and spent the day with relatives.

Mrs. C. A. Normington returned on Tuesday from a month's visit with her sister at Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kellogg returned on Friday from Racine where they had spent several days.

Leander Blair returned to his home in Plainfield after a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Booth.

Mrs. Ed Wheeler and Mrs. Sarah Tucker visited at the home of Mrs. Nettie Crowe at Plainfield last week.

Roy Bagby returned Monday from Pierre, South Dakota, where he had been visiting his parents for a week.

Chas. Eriand, one of the sold farmers of the town of Rudolph, favored this office with a pleasant call Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Allie of Wausau spent Sunday in this city visiting with relatives and friends.

Jeff Barce, a Soo Line passenger conductor, running out of Stevens Point, spent several days in the city last week visiting with old friends.

Little John Peterson and Otto Thorson of Port Edwards returned Wednesday from Dancy where they have been visiting with Mr. Thorson's sister.

Mrs. and Mrs. Owen Love, who have made their home at Biron for several years past, expect to leave in the near future for Cincinnati, Ohio, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Peterson of the town of Saratoga were among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

Frank Nauwick has taken the agency for the Maxwell auto.

Mrs. C. B. McCann of Boca Grande, Florida, is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. W. Cochran.

Miss Ida Hayward, teacher in the public school, spent Saturday in Stevens Point with relatives.

Charles Kraske, democratic nominee for clerk of the circuit court, was in the city on Wednesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stamm spent several days in Minneapolis the past week visiting their two sons who are employed there.

Dr. J. A. Jackson of Rudolph was in the city on Wednesday looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. George Forrand and sons Claude and George, were Mauis visitors Monday night and Tuesday.

Edward Lynch of Milwaukee was in the city on Tuesday greeting his many friends and looking after business.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Peterson of the town of Saratoga were among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

Mabel Zeaman returned on Sunday from a visit at Thorpe.

Miss Marlan Jeffrey of Green Bay visited with Miss Elsie Boettcher on Monday.

H. W. Wenger of the town of Sigel was among the Tribune callers on Monday.

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Garrett Loemans of Arpin was in the city on business last Friday, and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson made a trip to Baraboo on Saturday in the Jones' car, returning home on Sunday.

Oscar Schenck, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schenck of the town of Rudolph, went to Milwaukee on Saturday to work but was obliged to return on Tuesday on account of blood poisoning in his right arm.

—Buy your drugs, stationery, candy, toilet goods, etc., of us and get votes for your favorite candidate and coupons for yourself. Otto's Pharmacy.

Attorney Fred King and wife of Tigerton were guests at the Dr. A. L. Ridgman home on Tuesday while Mr. King looked after some legal business before Judge Park.

Dr. Carl Bandelin entertained a number of friends at a stag party at his home on Monday evening. It is needless to say that a fine time was had by all in attendance.

Rev. Maack and two daughters of Clintonville returned to their home on Tuesday after a visit with friends in the city and at the home of Rev. Geisselman in the town of Sigel.

The market square was crowded with teams on Tuesday on the occasion of the monthly stock fair. There were a large number of pigs brought by the farmers and most of them found a ready sale. Also a number of horses changed hands.

And Now For Your
Coat or Suit

Shall it be richly quiet black
with large Cape Collar or
smart Fur Trimmed?

Or

Shall it be of Blue Wool Velour with deep pockets and with
Sailor Collar and Fur Band?

Or perhaps of a Brown and White Mixture with belt from
side to front with its smart yoke in front and a particularly
handsome Balmacaan sleeve effect?

Whatever your answer, your COAT or SUIT is here and
best of all we HAVE A MOST PLEASANT SURPRISE for
you in our reasonable prices.

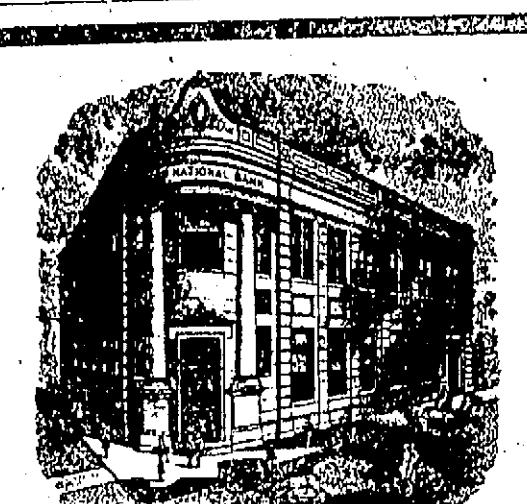
NEW SILKS, DRESS GOODS and CLOAKINGS

New accessories to brighten up your New Fall Apparel are here. We cannot tell you all about them, come
and see the new Broadcloth and Flannel Collars and new neckwear.

Gold and Silver Laces and Bands in large variety, Gold and Silver Braids, Tassels and Cords

Chenille Cords in all bright and staple colors. The newest pretty Novelties appear first at

W. C. WEISEL



"The bank that does things for you."

Those Free Cameras

Our campaign for new Savings Accounts is now in full swing and a large number are taking advantage of it.

Our object is to encourage the young people to "catch the saving habit." If they start an account they are likely to stick to it. A regular Eastman Kodak is given free to each new depositor. Act quickly as the supply will soon be exhausted.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Deposits made on or before October 12, draw interest from October 1.

795

Model 85-4 f.o.b. Toledo

Overland

795

Model 85-4 f.o.b. Toledo



Think of It—112 Inch Wheelbase!

It has the famous Overland 35 horsepower motor—

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, October 12, 1916

Published by W. A. Drumb and A. B. Sutor.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President,
WOODROW WILSON.
For Vice President,
THOMAS R. MARSHALL.
For United States Senator—
WILLIAM F. WOLFE.
For Governor—
BURT WILLIAMS.
For Lieutenant Governor—
JOHN CUDAHY.
For Secretary of State—
EDWARD C. JONES.
For Treasurer—
JOHN G. REUTMAN.
For Attorney General—
THOMAS H. RYAN.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1912.

Or Grand Rapids Tribune, published at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, on October 12, 1916.

No. 1 Post Office Address:
Editor, W. A. Drumb, W. A. Drumb, Grand
Rapids, Wis.

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For the week ending October 12, 1916.

1,000 copies.

Uncle Sam: Detective

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

The Bank Wrecker

Copyright by W. G. Chapman

Billy Gard was not thinking of business at all. As a healthy, untrammled young man, he was drowsing over his breakfast as one has a way of doing when at peace with the world and when unaroused by any call of the present. He had reached the rolls and coffee stage of his meal in a spirit of detachment that took no account of the somewhat garish flushness of the hotel dining room in this typical how-to-of-a city that had become noted as a market of industrial millionaires. Thus as his glance idly trailed among the other breakfasters, it automatically picked up an incident that flashed a light into his dormant brain and brought it to full consciousness.

A spoon had started from a grapefruit to the mouth of the tail, curving madly two tables away. Half way on its journey the hand which held it had twitched violently and spilled most of the contents. The brown eyes of the man stole out somewhat furtively to learn if anybody had noticed his nervousness.

Special Agent Billy Gard now gazed at the ceiling, but his mind was busy. It was running over the facts that it contained, with relation to Bayard Alexander, who was this morning not himself and apprehensive lest the fact be noticed. For Alexander was of the class of men of whom it was his business to know. He was cashier of the Second National bank and Uncle Sam keeps a pretty close watch on such institutions when they happen to be located in communities of feverish activity.

So the special agent recalled that the tall man with the damp curls was a moving spirit in the city, an important instrument in its development, a man of many philanthropies, personal friend of a United States senator, capable and active head of one of the most powerful financial institutions in the community. He was a man of very great energy, but one who led a normal, wholesome life and who, at the age of forty-five, seemed just coming into his stride. The bank examiner, Gard recalled, had steadily given the Second National a clean bill of health.

Why, then, should Alexander be nervous, and, granting him that privilage, why should he fear its being noticed?

All of which was the seemingly logical reason why Gard went to Wheeling that very night and was not seen about the metropolis for a week thereafter.

"I am a poor man," he told Allen, the stout bank examiner, when they met in the West Virginia town. "Poor but honest and not trying to borrow money. I am on my way to the city of opportunity looking for a job."

"You have come away that you might go back, as I understand it," said Allen. "Couldn't you change your penance railment for a hand-me-down without coming to Wheeling?"

"Yes, but I couldn't see you, Charley," said Gard, "and you are to make all things possible for me. You are to convert me from a dweller in gilded palaces to a bank bookkeeper out of work, but with credentials."

"There is in Wheeling a bank cashier of your acquaintance," explained the special agent, "who used to work beside a bookkeeper whose friendship I want to cultivate. You introduce me to the cashier, he finds out what a really good fellow I am, we become friends. He gives me a letter of introduction to the man I want to meet. I return to the city and thrust myself properly into the affairs of one Sloan, bookkeeper for the Second National. The next time the corrupt examiner comes around he gets the surprise of his life. Do you follow me?"

Billy Gard had reached the conclusion that, if there was anything wrong with Bayard Alexander's bank the examiner was being deceived and that, therefore, there must be a juggling of accounts. Bookkeeper Charley Sloan of the individual ledgers occupied the post most likely to be used for deception and so the special agent was taking a lot of trouble to make the right opportunity for getting friendly with Charley. That mild little man was therefore favorably impressed when he was handed a letter from his former associate who had gone to Wheeling and become a cashier. The two visited so agreeably together that a friendship developed and Gard came to live at the bookkeeper's boarding house. The two accountants grew to spend many evenings together and naturally talked shop.

"I had a friend," said Gard one evening, "who worked in a bank in New Orleans. Next to him was a bookkeeper who went wrong. He was induced to do this by a depositor who was a little money. So he proposed that he draw checks against the bank and that the bookkeeper charge them temporarily to other accounts. The depositor would cash the checks at other banks and, when they came in, the teller would merely turn them over to the bookkeeper, probably asking if there was money to meet them. In this way a depositor who never had a thousand dollars in the bank eventually checked out \$50,000."

"There was a teller," Sloan volunteered, "who worked in a bank here who entered the deposits in the books of the people making them and put the money in his pocket. There was

Construction company had just received from the government contracts for the building of numerous locks in the Ohio river. He agreed with the spirit of conservatism of the board and shared it. He had heard the rumors with relation to the Oldman Mercantile company and had sifted them to their depths and had found them without basis in fact. However, he had just called in a block of their notes. He painted a rosy picture of the condition of the bank and the prospects of the future. He reminded the directors that they had given him a free hand in the past and pointed to the institution as a monument to his accomplishment. At the termination of which speech, so convincing and so dominant was the personality of the man, Director Hinton withdrew his protest and the institution was left under the former guidance.

It was three days later that things began to happen. Gard had called upon Bank Examiner Allen to come to his assistance. The two of them had conferred the night before and settled upon a plan of campaign for testing the stability of the affairs of the bank.

It was in accordance with this plan that the round and genial Allen breakfasted in that dining room where the special agent's suspicions had first been aroused. Bayard Alexander was at his usual table and Allen allowed the banker to see him although he appeared not to be aware of it. It was also in accordance with the cards played by the men of the government service that Special Agent Gard, still a big, fat-topped desk, across one corner of this was thrown a coat, and a hat rested upon it. An open traveling bag stood on the table.

The special agent, by leaning on the table in the attitude of waiting, could look into the bag. There he saw a package of what he recognized as a well-known issue of industrial bonds which the examiner had listed as one of the chief assets of the bank. It should have been in the bank's vaults, instead of which it was in the cashier's traveling bag. This was a discovery well worth consideration.

Cashier Alexander entered the room hurriedly from another part of the bank. He was visibly startled to find someone present and demanded brusquely what the intruder was doing there.

"I am a bookkeeper, sir," said the special agent very humbly. "Sloan is a friend of mine and thought you might employ me."

"I can't talk to you tonight. Come around next week."

"But may I not come tomorrow?" said Gard.

"I will be out of town for three days," Alexander said finally. "I can't talk to you until after that."

The special agent took his dismissal. He had learned that the bank cashier was going away and that he was taking a package of the bank's most valuable securities with him. He was going some distance for the trip was to last three days. His destination was probably New York.

Meantime the genial examiner had rolled up upon the bank to which the Second National had sent its messenger, at about closing time. He had agreed to see the transactions of the day. Among these was found the record of the check that had been cashed early in the morning. It was the personal check of Bayard Alexander and was for \$125,000.

The two representatives of the federal government conferred hurriedly.

"And the securities," questioned Gard. "Were they intact when you

left the examiner was in town."

Gard was not surprised, therefore, when a messenger emerged from the bank and hurried off down the street. He believed that the story of the bookkeeper of the killing bank was to be enacted before his eyes. He followed the messenger to another bank two blocks away and there saw him present a check. Gard crowded in on the

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WARNING TO AUTO DRIVERS

One of the greatest problems that is confronting railroad companies at the present time is how to prevent accidents at grade crossings. Hardly a day passes that there are not a number of deaths caused by automobiles being struck by trains. There is no question but what all this trouble could be avoided if the drivers would use more care when crossing railroad tracks. One of the railroads is issuing a circular which is being sent out to owners of automobiles as widely as possible, with the idea of having drivers use more care. The officers of railroad companies do not like to have people killed on their roads, but they are powerless to prevent the slaughter as long as drivers continue to disregard warnings and run their cars in front of fast-moving trains. Following is the warning that this road has sent out:

Chicago, September 19, 1916,
To Those Who Drive or Ride in Automobiles:

The constantly increasing number of automobile accidents at grade crossings prompts the issuance of this warning to all who own, drive or ride in automobiles to STOP, LOOK and LISTEN before passing over any railroad grade crossing.

Crossing gates, automatic warning bells, electric headlights and engine signals, if not headed by those for whose protection they are intended, are unavailable.

I will be glad to receive and consider suggestions intended to reduce automobile accidents at grade crossings, for the railroad is anxious to do its full part. However, if every person who owns, drives or rides in an automobile will STOP, LOOK and LISTEN at grade crossings, the danger will be entirely eliminated.

T. J. POLEY,
General Manager,
Illinois Central R. R. Co.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY

Gen. Emanuel L. Philipp, the governor of our state, has by proclamation designated October 9th, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, as FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

Cognizant of the fact that the fire loss of the state is perhaps its greatest waste, and that annually quite a number of children and adults are burned to death in our state, he thinks it worth while, that not only the schools, but officials and citizens generally spend the day in studying the causes of this waste of life and property and in using active efforts to remove these causes as far as possible.

What City Mayors Can Do.

We urge upon each mayor to also issue a proclamation, recommending to the citizens generally, a thorough cleaning up of all combustible materials and rubbish in yards, alleys, area-ways, cellars and cellar entries, store rooms, attics, sheds and barns; and further inspect every stove and stovepipe, every furnace, smoke-flue and chimney to see that these are sound, clean and safely installed.

Intelligent effort along these two lines will remove many causes of fire and contribute to saving both the property and lives of his fellow-citizens.

What Fire Departments Can Do.

Fire chiefs know the meaning of the deplorable fire waste and that in every fire there is the possibility of a conflagration and of death to firemen and others.

It is hoped that the chief will designate a sufficient number of firemen to make the rounds of the city to make sure that all combustible rubbish and waste is cleaned up and removed.

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The local health officer is also interested in clean conditions as a prevention of infantile paralysis and other contagious diseases, and he will, no doubt, be willing to accompany one of the fire department's inspectors on his rounds.

We are confident, that a proper observance of this day in schools and communities will bring good returns in property and lives saved from the devouring fire fiend. A large number of other states are also observing October 9th as "Fire Prevention Day," and have demonstrated in former years its effectiveness for that purpose.

M. J. CLEARY,
State Fire Marshal.
Dated October 1, 1916.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited To

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and eye
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Prices.

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WOOD AND COAL YARDS

CAN ELECT WILLIAMS

United Progressive Vote Will Defeat Governor Philipp

The following is the view taken by the Milwaukee Journal of the chances to defeat Philipp at the November election:

While Gov. E. L. Philipp's gain in the 1916 primary election is undeniable, the opposition that can be mustered against him is still formidable enough to insure the election of a progressive state administration if the progressive elements are united, political workers say.

At the 1914 state primary, there were cast 72,952 democratic votes and 86,884 non-Philipp votes in the two leading parties. Gov. Philipp himself received 42,733 votes. The total number of votes cast by the two leading parties was 197,569 votes.

Gov. Philipp therefore received 22 per cent of all votes cast. He got 27 per cent as big a vote as did the candidates who could be grouped as the opposition. Or, to put it the other way, the opposition polled over 3.5 times as many votes as Philipp did. At the general election, Philipp, as the Republican candidate, opposed Judge Karel, a stalwart democrat. Progressive Republicans who outnumbered Philipp's supporters, had therefore no choice as to progressiveism, and most of them naturally chose to remain in their own party.

Besides, the candidacy of John J. Blaine as an independent, attracted a good many progressive votes, republican and democrat from Judge Karel, whom Philipp defeated.

On the basis of the returns already in, it is estimated that at the 1916 primary, Hatten received 39,000 votes, McGovern 30,000, Philipp 71,000, and Williams, democratic, 45,000. That is, the opposition with respect to Philipp (and in this case they are more truly the opposition than they were in 1914) mustered 114,000 votes to Philipp's 71,000. In other words, Philipp got 38 per cent of all the vote and 62 per cent as big a vote as did the opposition. The opposition received 1.6 times as many votes as did Philipp.

The opposition to Gov. Philipp in the 1916 primary was truly progressive, in the republican as well as in the democratic ranks. What is more, the democrats had only one candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and naturally did not poll as big a vote as they would have had there been a choice to bring out the party strength. Had the party strength been shown as it was in 1914, when there were two democratic candidates for the nomination of governor, this would have added to the opposition to Gov. Philipp, whose percentage strength would accordingly have been materially reduced.

The tory republicans have declared that the followers of LaFollette are democrats. The democratic nominee for governor, Burt Williams, is strongly progressive. It is felt that most of the opposition will center on him. If it does, his election will be assured. Since the opposition is 1.6 times as strong as the Philipp forces, it follows that it can lose one fourth of its strength and still beat Philipp handily.

OPEN LETTER TO HUGHES

Dear Mr. Hughes:
You'll please excuse
My dullness if I seem obtuse,
Or fail to properly eulogize.

When you break loose,
The papers give me all the news
And more advice than I can use;
But when I try to get your views
On public questions, then I lose
My patience and I sigh and say

"Oh, what's the use!"

I give the devil all his dues;
I rather liked you, Mr. Hughes,
When you were judge. But when

you chose

To be a knocker and abuse
Our President, I must refuse.

To read your "occe."

The democrats you still accuse;
Your leniency I persevere.

These may alarm—they can't amuse,
And thinking men they won't con-

fuse.

But altogether, Brother Hughes,
You're too profuse.

One final word before adieu:

If you would stand in Wilson's shoes
You'll have to try some other route.

For, by the gods, you're going to

lose.

The republican party will get its dues.

You're up against it Mr. Hughes.

—Luther H. Rice,
Columbia, Mo., September 19, 1916.

OUR NAVY

The Navy Department seems always to be a political storm center.

All recall the bitterness of the Sampson-Schley controversy. Just now the Wilson administration of naval affairs is under bitter partisan criticism.

Against the flood of censure degenerated into abuse, which sensible men have already discontinued to something like its real worth, is opposed the deliberate opinion of Admiral Dewey. He reviews the state of the United States Navy and Democratic Navy Bill in a lengthy interview, an extract from which is given below. Against the word of the hero of Manila Bay, that of all the politicians in the world would not prevail with the American people.

Admiral Dewey says:

"The attacks that have been made upon the navy are as false as many of them are shameful. It is not a junk heap. There is no demoralization. Both in material and in personnel we are more efficient today than ever before. Our ships are as good as any and our men enlisted are the finest in the world."

"It is true we have not enough ships or enough men. But navies are not built in a day. Congress, after all, expresses public sentiment in a large degree, and the reason we dropped out was because the people wanted the drop. The recommendations of the general board went unheeded because they were not backed by public opinion. Until 1914 people were thinking in terms of world peace. It is different today, and it is today that should concern us."

Admiral Dewey picked up a copy of the Democratic Navy Bill, spread it before him, hesitated as to measure his words, and said:

"This is the best bill ever passed by any Congress. It takes the five year program of the general board and changes it into a three year program. It will restore us to second place and enable the United States to meet on equal terms any power in the world, save one."

Failure of parents to grasp and follow the above simple truths has resulted in the manufacture of too many small white coffins.

FOR SALE:—4 lots on 15th Ave. S. near Edison school, for particulars see Geo. Ellis, telephone 624. 4th

IF you have a house in town
and wish to go on the farm,
drop a card to

Arthur Lindauer

Nekoosa, Wis.,

and he will call and see you.

IF you have a farm and want

to live in town, drop me a

card or telephone 131 Nekoosa,

Wisconsin.

COST OF LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES IN WISCONSIN

DO YOU KNOW THAT

It is dangerous to put anything into the mouth except food and drink?

Sanitary instruction is even more important than sanitary legislation?

The U. S. Public Health Service issues free bulletins on tuberculosis?

The continuous liberal use of alcoholic beverages lowers efficiency and menaces longevity?

Moderate exercise in the open air prolongs life?

"Mouth breathing" makes children stupid?

Fish cannot live in foul water nor man in foul air?

Small pox is wholly preventable?

Legal Blanks for sale at this office

Phone 873 Consultation Free

A. H. FACHE, D. C.
Chiropractor.

Room 7, MacKinnon Block.

Consultation Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2

to 5, 7 to 9 p. m.

Lady Attendants.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Office 885. Re. phone 885

ADS ARE BARRED

PUPILS EARN \$9 DAILY

IN SCHOOL SAYS CARY

It is no more advertising of any kind

in the postoffice. All forms of advertising, especially that on calendars, have been barred from court

rooms and offices in the Federal Building by the attorney general.

The federal department of justice has issued a new calendar bearing the department's seal and requests that these be substituted for any now in use.

For a number of years these calen-

ders, equipped by the department

of justice, have been sent to federal

offices throughout the country, but

in the past no order was made

against the use of other calendars

in the offices, bearing commercial

advertising. Under the new ruling

all these must be discarded and sup-

planted with the calendar that will

become known as the official calen-

dar of federal offices.

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GOGGINS, BRAZEAU & GOGGINS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office in the McKinney Block on the

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Telephone No. 104.

ORSON P. COCHRAN

PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call tele-

phone 233 or at the house, 447 Third

Avenue North.

WELL DRILLING!

We are prepared to do your

WELL DRILLING

at reasonable prices. We</p

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 173 pounds I went to 118 and would go weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. Barlow, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely. It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are purely vegetable. Act quickly, yet gently, to eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate mucous membranes. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Small pills, small dose, small price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Green Hood

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LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
by CUTTER'S BLACKLEAF PILLS
Low-priced, preferred by many,
because they
protect the
stomach, and
act quickly.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of marsh
root, oil of bergamot, and
Restorative Color and
Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.

"ROUGH ON RATS" Rids Rats, Mice, Bugs
The屠者, Health Aid

Personal Loyalty.

"You favor votes for women, do you not?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "But I'm afraid that won't end the difficulty. After women get the ballot, a lot of them are likely to get stubborn and not vote to suit themselves."

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts and was troubled with shortness of breath. Dodds Kidney Pills have cured me of these complaints. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of Dodds Kidney Pills."

Dodds Kidney Pills, 60c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodds Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion have been proved 50c. per box.—Adv.

The Difference.

"That hen of yours is acting as though she were hatching a plot."

"I think instead she is plotting a hatch."

Nearly 3,500 women are employed by the French Railways, 300 of them acting as stationmasters.

X-rays are now used by dentists to determine whether root canals have been properly filled.

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JOHN HOFFMANN & SONS CO.

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"Old Time Coffee" is the same—that's why coffee drinkers who know good coffee prefer it. It is more than "Old Time Coffee" is sold in Wissman's than any other one brand. Our plant and products are the same the time that visitors are always welcome.

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WARNING TO AUTO DRIVERS

One of the greatest problems that is confronting railroad companies at the present time is how to prevent accidents at grade crossings. Hardly a day passes that there are not a number of deaths caused by automobiles being struck by trains. There is no question but what all this trouble could be avoided if the drivers would use more care when crossing railroad tracks. One of the railroads is issuing a circular which is being sent out to owners of automobiles as widely as possible, with the idea of having drivers use more care. The officers of railroad companies do not like to have people killed in their roads, but they are powerless to prevent the slaughter as long as drivers continue to disregard warnings and run their cars in front of fast-moving trains. Following is the warning that this road has sent out:

Chicago, September 10, 1916.
To Those Who Drive or Ride in Automobiles:

The constantly increasing number of automobile accidents at grade crossings prompts the issuance of this warning to all who drive or ride in automobiles to STOP, LOOK and LISTEN before passing over any railroad grade crossing.

Crossing gates, automatic warning bells, electric headlights and engine signals, if not headed by those for whose protection they are intended, are unavailing.

I will be glad to receive and consider suggestions intended to reduce automobile accidents at grade crossings, for the railroad is anxious to do its full part. However, every person who owns drivers or rides in an automobile will STOP, LOOK and LISTEN at grade crossings, the danger will be entirely eliminated.

T. J. FOLEY.

General Manager,

Rhinelander Central R. R. Co.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY

ton, Engaged L. Philipp, the governor of our state, has by proclamation designated October 9th, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, as FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

Cognizant of the fact that the fire loss of the past year is greater than ever before, and that numerous quite a number of children and adults are burned to death in our state, he thinks it worth while that not only the schools, but officials and citizens generally spend the day in studying the causes of this waste of life and property and in using active efforts to remove these causes as far as possible.

What City Mayors Can Do:
We urge upon each mayor to also issue a proclamation, recommending to the citizens generally, a thorough cleaning up of all combustible materials and rubbish in yards, alleys, rear-ways, cellars and cedar entries, store rooms, attics, sheds and barns; and further inspect every stove and stovepipe, every furnace, smokestack and chimney to see that these are sound, clean and safely installed.

Intelligent effort along these two lines will remove many causes of fire and contribute to saving both the property and lives of his fellow-citizens.

What Fire Departments Can Do:
Fire chiefs know the meaning of the explosive fire waste and that in every fire there is the possibility of a conflagration and of death to firemen and others.

It is hoped that the chief will delineate a sufficient number of firemen to make the rounds of the city to make sure that all combustible rubbish and waste is cleaned up and removed.

In the regular October quarterly inspection we trust the inspectors will pay particular attention to the condition and installation of stoves, heating plants and chimneys, and to make sure that all defects discovered are promptly remedied.

Unclean conditions and unsafe heating plants and chimneys are responsible for a large part of our fire waste and the loss of numerous lives annually.

The local health officer also is interested in clean conditions as a prevention of infantile paralysis and other contagious diseases, and he will, no doubt, be willing to accompany one of the fire department's inspectors on his rounds.

We are confident, that proper observance of this day in schools and communities will bring good results to property and lives saved.

A large number of other states are also observing October 9th as "Fire Prevention Day," and have demonstrated in former years its effectiveness for that purpose.

M. J. CLARKE,
State Fire Marshal,
Dated October 1, 1916.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited To

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We are confident, that proper observance of this day in schools and communities will bring good results to property and lives saved.

A large number of other states are also observing October 9th as "Fire Prevention Day," and have demonstrated in former years its effectiveness for that purpose.

M. J. CLARKE,
State Fire Marshal,
Dated October 1, 1916.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited To

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted & corrected. Ear and eye
Surgeon, Riverview Hospital, Office
in Wood County Bank Building, Tel-
phone No. 254.

EO. L. WILLIAMS

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block, over Postoffice,
Telephone No. 91, Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin.

Drs. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN
& CO.

CLINIC BUILDING
DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
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Surgeons

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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

DR. R. L. COWLES
DR. W. E. LEAPER

Internists
E. WHITE
Pathologist.

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

J. R. RAGAN
Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker.

House phone No. 69, Store 313.
Spafford's building, East Side. John
Ernsor, Residence phone No. 435.

DR. J. K. GOODRICH

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Entrance west of Bank of Grand
Rapids. Office hours: 9-12, 2-5, 7-8.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.

CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

COST OF LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES IN WISCONSIN

Madison, Sept. 16.—If the legislature which is to meet in Madison on January 10, 1917, lasts for six months, the daily salary cost of its employees will amount to just \$315.50, according to figures submitted by the state civil service commission. The latest available statistics in some of our sister states give the daily cost as follows:

Iowa \$ 56.62

Oregon 485.73

Minnesota 18.69

Illinois 991.47

California 998.50

Pennsylvania 117.00

Massachusetts 151.00

Of these states Wisconsin is the only one to employ the merit system in selecting her legislative employees. Examinations will be held on October 14 to provide lists for the coming season. The positions include bookkeepers, clerks, custodians, messengers, stenographers, night watchmen, a postmaster and an assistant sergeant-at-arms. Accounting and other examinations will also be held for departmental and institutional service.

RURAL CARRIERS WILL RECEIVE EXTRA SUM

A controller decision of great interest to the rural free delivery route offices has just been made public by the treasurer and under its direction Postmaster General Burleson has authorized to pay to every rural carrier a sum of money from the postal appropriations for 1916, representing the difference between the money they are entitled to receive and the money authorized to be paid to them by a joint resolution of congress adopted on March 4, 1916. The resolution referred to raised the salaries of rural free delivery and made legal a series of payments ranging from \$1,200 a year for twenty-four mile routes, operated six days a week, down to \$480 for four mile routes. All the rural carriers in the postal service on March 4, 1915, has been provided for by the post office appropriation act which had passed previous to that date. The post office department also had established the method of payment herein the length and number of pieces were factors. Congress, however, decided that the length of the routes should be the only factor. Congress also passed legislation recently directing that postal carriers should receive the benefit of the resolution of March 4, 1915, that is, they should get the money coming to them.

SOLDIERS BUY MANY ARMADILLO BASKETS

Baskets made from the hide and shell of the Mexican armadillo or "ant eater" are being shipped out of San Antonio by the militiamen at the rate of more than 1000 a week. The parcel post department of the San Antonio Post office Wednesday handled more than half a thousand of these baskets addressed to points in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The heavy loads made on the armadillo in southwest Texas threaten soon to make the animal extinct in this section according to the curio dealers, who assert the soldiers have gone "armadillo mad." So heavy has been the demand on them for armadillo baskets, that their stocks have become practically exhausted and, despite the urgent appeal to the armadillo hunters in southwest Texas for more of the animals and the higher prices they are offering for them, the receipts here are far short of the demand.

According to Miss Hattie Rabe of the S. Rabe Curio Company on Alamo Plaza, more than 10,000 armadillos have been sold in San Antonio since the militia movement to Texas began. The strange baskets at once attracted the soldiers as appropriate souvenirs of Texas and Mexico and they have been sending them to their relatives and friends all over the United States.

CHILDHOOD UPSETS

When a child has fever, is listless, and complains of a dull head or stomach ache, he should be put to bed and given no food whatsoever. Physicians recognize this as of first and utmost importance. It would seem as if observant parents should, also, but experience with parents of all classes convinces me that few of us fully understand this.

John is feeling out of sorts. He is grateful for a suggestion that he get into bed, even though he makes feeble protests because it is a boyhood principle never to go to bed without protest. The fever thermometer registers a degree or two fever.

He wants a drink, and the intelligent mother gives him all of the cool water he cares for. He asks for food if it is near meal time. Here the intelligent mother says "no" firmly. She doesn't need to be rough about it. John, under the circumstances, doesn't need a club. He doesn't really care for anything to eat. Once more he is only living up to the principles of boyhood.

Mother intelligence opens the windows, lowers the shades sufficiently to shut out glowing light, pats or kisses him good-night and quietly goes out. John very gratefully turns over and is asleep in a moment. Next morning when his bowels have been cleared out—and this is a safe thing to provide for ninety-nine times out of a hundred—he's as fit as ever. This is the course of an intelligently treated "upset."

Less intelligent mothers are less firm. They cut down the food to a poached egg, a toast and a glass of milk. John, if he could, wouldn't miss a meal without starving! Then John spends two or three days in bed before stomach and intestines get the equivalent of the twelve hour rest that those of John, the first, had.

But suppose the disorder is more serious than a mere "upset." All the more reason for following the course of treatment outlined. Any fever, whether it comes from bowels, lungs, or the contagious diseases of childhood, calls for temporary shutting off of food and later reduction in quantity until recovery is complete.

Failure of parents to grasp and follow the above simple truths has resulted in the manufacture of too many small white coffins.

"This is the best bill ever passed by any Congress. It takes the five year program of the general board and changes it into a three year program. It will restore us to second place and enable the United States to meet on equal terms any power in the world, save one."

It may be true that the ways of women are past understanding, but the same is equally true of men. To prove this statement go out and spend half a day on the street. Watch every man as the women go by. Many of them will look and stare and blink if six inches of hosiery is in sight. That is, if the woman is not of their own kind. But if she is, they will make desperate efforts to engage the attention of other men until the "sights" are no longer to be seen. It depends, you see, upon whose pig you have by the tail. That's the man of it, and most men are just men.

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NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Waupaca Record: Peter Mortenson, aged 43 years, who has lived on Main street this city, committed suicide sometime during noon last Friday and 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, his body being found in the rear of the home, by Talbot, about 2:30 Saturday. Mr. Mortenson had left home with a shot gun, last seen of him being when he was going toward the swamp on Friday. The top of his head was blown off by the gun shot and he must have died instantly.

Mrs. Nellie Smith, a widow living at Oxford, gave a mortgageworth \$2,000 to a stranger for a device which consisted of magnetic batteries and which he said would restore her normal eyesight, says the Port Huron Democrat. Mrs. Smith answered an advertisement exploiting the curative properties of a certain appliance for defective sight, and the advertiser agreed with the device, worth about \$5, and offered to sell it to her for \$2,000. Mrs. Smith received a number of treatments and it helped her as it "blurred" the nerves for the time. She gave him the \$2,000 mortgage, which he attempted to sell to the local bank at a discount of \$500, saying he procured the mortgage in exchange for land in North Dakota. The cashier thought the transaction was queer and investigated. Relatives of Mrs. Smith interfered and secured the mortgage from the "specialist," who hurriedly left the village. The authorities have been placed upon the swindler's trail and may apprehend him before he has opportunity for further operation.

Friendship Press: Wednesday night, A. C. Elliott of Lincoln shot and killed a 200-pound black bear at his home. Mr. Elliott has several hives of bees near the house, and brain was investigating these, evidently with an idea of robbing them of their honey, when discovered. Mr. Elliott raised the window and fired, putting an end to the bear's career. Two other bears are reported in that vicinity, and hunters are busy on their trails. These are the first wild bears reported in this section in a number of years.

New Lichen Times: Clarence Carter of Chelmsford killed a northern Raven last Saturday in the woods on his father's farm. The bird had strayed far from home, as its habitat is found only north from Georgia on the coast and in the mountains of northern Maine. He gave the carcass to Ted White who will have it mounted.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rickhoff spent Sunday at the G. Eberhardt home at Kinnar.

Bert Warden of Vesper visited at the Jess Warden home last Saturday.

G. H. Munroe and family autod to Wautoma Sunday to visit at the T. S. Pay home.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Ramsey visited with Mr. and Mrs. M. Thompson over Sunday.

D. Glass is entertaining his mother from Chicago this week.

Ed Phelan of Milwaukee is visiting at the C. Turhan home.

Mrs. Wm. Witt entertained the Lathrop Ladette Ad Inst Thursday.

George Smith went to Milwaukee last week where he expected to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—Driving horse. Emil Henke, 18th Ave. North.

FOR SALE OR RENT—93 acres on Sigel road, 2 miles from Grand Rapids. C. H. Zimmerman, R. D. 4.

LOST—Mackinaw and paro glovess. Reward for return to Tribune office. 15-p

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four room house and lot near furniture factory, Frank Marcell, 111, 3rd Ave. N. 25-p

LOST—Black cocker spaniel pup, on Monday. Please notify Miss Olga Scherber at Welsel's store. 11-p

FOR RENT—Modern 5 and 6 room flats with bath. Jantior service and hot and cold water year round, steam heat. Apply to Taylor, Scott, Daly.

FOUND—Auto tire. Owner may have same by calling Tribune office.

FOR RENT—Some good offices two and three suites, over "Grocery."

FOR SALE—Pure breed O. I. C. pigs, farrowed Sept. 5th. Prices reasonable. J. A. Grab, R. 2, City. Phone 667. 21-p

FOR SALE—Two bay horses about 1400 lbs. each, 5 and 6 years old; one black mare, 1400 lbs., 3 years old; two black male colts, one year old the birth of July, also one spring colt born the 20th of April. These animals will be sold very reasonably. A. E. Vatlin, R. 2, 1173, Grand Rapids, Telephone 444, Rudolph. 34-p

FOR RENT—Suite of modern office over Day's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—A nice house on the corner of Drake and First streets, near Catholic church, fine view, has cellar, lights and electric. Fine home for retired couple. Must be sold; cheap. John Krommenacker, administrator of Peter Krommenacker's estate, phone Rudolph 5 E 9 21.

FOR SALE—A full-blood Chester White pig, 4 weeks old, on market square next Tuesday. A. G. Dennis, phone 7E2, Rudolph.

FOR SALE—Classy, speedy and powerful Buick roadster. Fine mechanical shape. Cheap. Inquire at this office. 17-p

FOR SALE—Some fine Holstein bulls and heifers from untested and tested cows. Remember the Pontiac's. Our star grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Also young team of horses cheap. Hogarty Holstein Farm, Aniwa, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—40-acre farm with modern improvements, known as the Belvidere farm, 4 miles from town in town of Sigel. Sold cheap. It taken at once. \$1,000 down with interest at 5 per cent will take the place. Wm. C. Crossland, Ingewood Farm, R. 4.

WANTED—House and lot in exchange for 60-acre farm. Call Telephone 1018.

—113 TO 217-ACRE FARM—With improvements for sale cheap and on easy payments. Will take some Grand Rapids property in exchange. L. Amundson. 17-p

FOR SALE—A good No. 9 Royal range, used three months; cheap; owner is to leave city; guaranteed first class baker and cooker. Ed Krautkramer, Wickham's Addition, 17th avenue south, west side. 4tp

INDIAN EXHIBIT

LOCAL ITEMS

The library committee work has been taken over by the D. A. R. and during the winter they will have a series of exhibits. It is planned to change the exhibit every three or four weeks. The first of the series is now there. This is an exhibit of Indian curios loaned by Mrs. F. MacKinnon. It consists of basketry, a fish-hook used by Alaskan Indians, a drill used in making holes in heads, Alaskan totem poles, bows and arrows used by different tribes, Navajo rug, showing how they are woven and many other articles, such as birch bark, antelope, moose antlers, woven by different tribes. It is hoped everyone interested in curios will visit the library and see what the Indians can make.

Mr. Brewer, who has headquarters at the Commercial Hotel has added three beautiful pitcher plants to the collection now on exhibition at the public library. Exhibits are free to everybody.

NEW HOME

MISS PEARL TUTTLE

of Vandreola is visiting with her sister, Mrs. John Davis.

A surprise party was given on Don Pike last Friday evening, and all report a good time.

School closed in District No. 2 last Friday for a vacation over the potato harvest.

Mrs. Bennie Burhite and children visited in Grand Rapids and Neekoosa a few days last week.

Miss Florence Bulgrin left last week for Beloit where she expects to work.

Victor Blaizey made a trip to Friendship Saturday, taking along his sister Mrs. Lloyd and son George.

Mrs. Minnie Smith is visiting with her sister and mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Corbin went to Blanchardville last Friday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Corbin's sister who has been visiting her the past week.

Loren Finch is driving a brand new Ford car.

CITY POINT

MISS LILLIAN GALLOWAY

came home Tuesday from Meridian. She has been making her home with her brother Wilson Galloway, but will now live with her father.

Wedding bells will soon ring. We wonder where. At the creamery, of course.

Five loads of Indians came to City Point from Potte's cranberry marsh Tuesday and took the train to Black River Falls.

A. J. Amundson transacted business in Grand Rapids one day the past week.

Mr. Werner from Pray was a business visitor in City Point Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tony Stappan made a trip to Pittsfield last Monday.

M. H. Jackson and Mr. Spriss of the Wood County Normal and Agricultural school were in our city last Saturday.

The road crew is still working on the road and if the weather holds good will have some fine roads before long.

Heribert Jensen has resigned his position on the section and has started working.

A. J. Amundson received a greeting table last week and has started to clean his cranberries. He also has a number of young ladies picking over the berries.

Peter H. Nelson and Rayburn Z. Raines have started in the moss industry. Good luck, boys.

Quite a few from City Point young people attended the dance at Dewitt Saturday evening.

George Galloway had the misfortune to break his left toe while loading ice a few days ago.

A few of our City Point young people attended the dance at Dewitt Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin LeMay and Albert Amundson arrived to Grand Rapids last Sunday.

The Young People's meeting met with Mrs. Anderson last Sunday evening. Will meet with Mrs. T. J. Stafton next Sunday evening.

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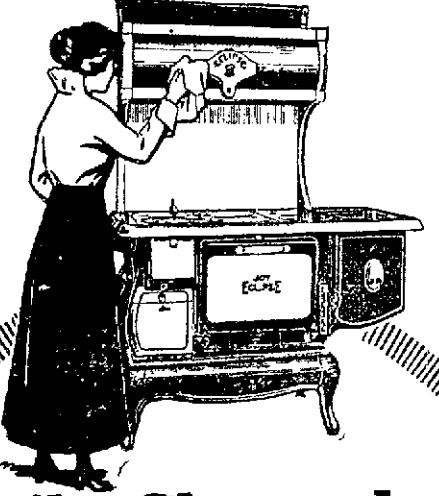
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Easily Cleaned as a China Plate

To clean this range just wipe off the white porcelain parts. The polished top requires no blacking, so practically no effort is required to keep the joy Eclipse clean and bright. This saves you many minutes of disagreeable labor every day.

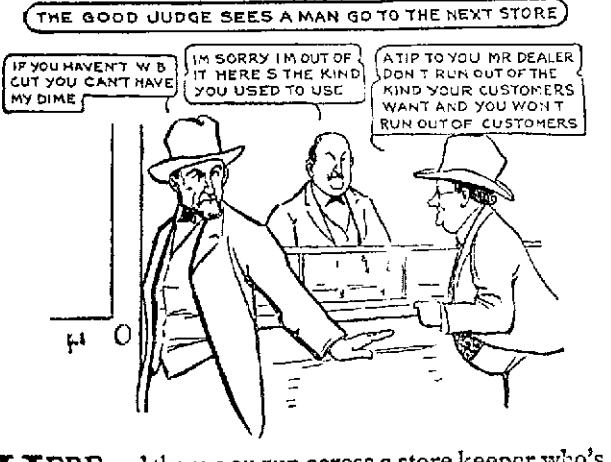
ECLIPSE CAST RANGE

The Eclipse way forces the heat to pass under all six lids before escaping. When cooking or ironing in the summer the entire top of the range can be kept hot without heating the oven. This is not possible in other ranges.

Eclipse Way
On ordinary ranges the flames skip half the top, pass almost directly out the flue and only three lids are hot enough for cooking. You really have only half a range.

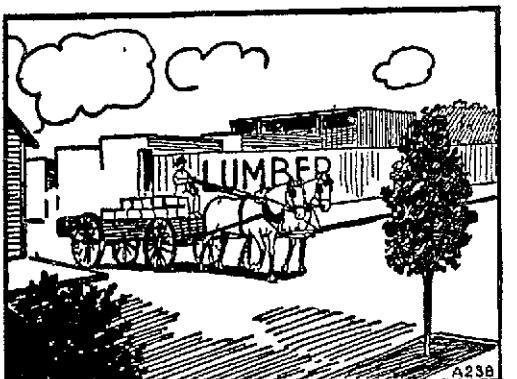
We have a limited supply of attractive booklets giving practical recipes, and VALUABLE INFORMATION on the proper care and operation of your range. Call and secure a copy before they are all gone. They are free.

Fred Piltz Hardware Co., Rudolph, Wis.



HERE and there you run across a store keeper who's got the idea that all the common sense in town is on his side of the counter. He don't keep W-B CUT on his side of the counter. Chewings nor any of the new and better things. Some how he can't increase his trade. Nearby is a man who believes in the people. He keeps all the good things—he's a success. He finds men changing over to W-B CUT right along. Common sense told him they would change to the rich little chew that lasts and satisfies.

Made by WETMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City



An Emergency Load of Lumber

consists of an assortment of those items, which may be needed at any time for repairs or patching—several bunches of shingles and lath, a few scantlings, a supply of planks, some sheeting, siding, battens, etc., etc.

Such an assortment comes in mighty handy some times, after a heavy wind storm, or when a roof springs a leak and should be found in every well regulated home.

W. A. Marling Lumber Co.
M. G. GORDON, Manager

Grand Rapids Beer

Benefits Your System

TRY IT

Order a Case Today

GRAND RAPIDS BREWING CO.

24 Bottles for \$1.15

Phone 177

EX-GOV. HOARD ON AUTO- MOBILES AND GOOD ROADS

EX-GOV. W. D. HOARD has written an interesting letter to F. A. Cannon, executive secretary of the Good Roads Association of Wisconsin, in which he advocates banning the sale of any automobile capable of being run at a speed greater than 10 miles an hour, on the ground that road work in this state has not yet been developed to stand fast travel. If the law is not in sight in his estimation then the problem to be solved is that of building roads that will fit the travel for the higher speed vehicles here to stay. Mr. Hoard's letter follows:

I have written you of the 21st in trying to write a letter of commendation of the movement for good roads.

I would only do this but for the fact that your organization is bound up in the fight in the first place in efforts by the State and Congress which organization is not ignorant of good roads to be had such as are hard surfaces.

We are in a peculiar situation.

The taxpayers must pay for the building of good roads. The commissioners say they must be built of macadam or gravel and of a character that makes them very expensive.

At the same time these roads are practically ruined in about two years by automobile speed limiters who drive their machines at such a rate as to throw the surface over into the dinging fields. Macadam roads built in this country have been greatly damaged by the automobile in a very short time after they were built and their stems to be no way yet devised of stopping it. The better and more costly the road the faster the auto drivers speed their machines and the sooner they are ruined.

The farmer of which I am one who has heavy taxes and the road constantly boosted by the tax commission in order to bring more money out of them see these costly roads soon ruined and their good money thrown to the winds to get the instant desire of the automobile fraternity to ride it railroad speed on country roads.

Behind this Good Roads Movement are the automobile owners, as the chief inspiring force and at the same time they are the principal destroyers of such roads. As one farmer said, a heavy tax page said:

I am tired and disgusted with the idea of giving out money for an irresponsible lot of men to run and destroy. Until something practical is done to stop this destruction of costly roads and in some way make the auto owners responsible for the widespread damage they do to the roads I am not going to shout for better roads.

The road that stands the punishment of the automobile speeder the best is the common dirt road. The worse it is, the slower must the driver go and the less damage he does. But even with this idiotic desire to go fast the well graded and frequently dredged dirt road will outlast all others. But this sort of a road does not meet with the endorsement of the State road commission because it does not satisfy the automobile owners. They must have only the most expensively built roads on which they can go at a breakneck speed and practically run in two or three years.

Opposite my farm is a piece of macadam road built by the town and for which I gave \$250 extra besides my taxes. That road would have lasted 25 years in good condition had it been subjected only to the travel of horses and wagons but the autos come flying over it at the rate of 20 to 40 miles an hour and now it is full of holes and all within three or four years. And still the tax goes up to the farmers. Hand in your cash liberally. Let us build the roads. They will increase the value of your farm and if the truth be spoken enable us to owners to whom they out into the adjoining fields in short order. The farmers are getting tired of such a wasteful policy in regard to the costly roads their money has mainly helped to build.

There is one practical way to stop this automobile practice of destroying good roads. That would be the passage of a law forbidding the sale of an automobile in the state that can travel faster than 15 miles an hour. But of course that would be a great blow to the automobile men who want the farmers to be guided into building expensive roads for them to destroy.

Something must be done to make proper adjustment between the tax man who builds the roads and the automobile owners who destroy them. Can you suggest how it can be done so that I as a farmer can hand over my money with a better prospect of its being rightly used?

WHAT AN ACRE SHOULD YIELD

The largest yield of wheat the Department of Agriculture has record of is a hundred and seventeen bushels to the acre on eighteen acres in the state of Washington. The second largest yield is a hundred and eight bushels to the acre on twelve acres in Idaho. The average yield for the country last year was seventeen bushels.

The largest yield of oats is a hundred and eighty-four bushels to the acre on eight acres in Washington, second largest and sixty-six bushels on eight acres in Colorado. The average for the United States is thirty-eight bushels. The largest yield of white potatoes is seven hundred and ninety bushels from an acre in California; second is seven hundred and forty-three bushels in Washington. The average is ninety-six bushels.

Such comparisons might be extended pretty much through the list of agricultural staples. True, the prize yields are sometimes not commercially practicable, for they involve a quantity of care and labor that would be impossible on a large scale with anything like the present organization of agriculture.

But there is a happy medium between the prize yield and the average that means no mortgage and a good bank account for the man who hits it—Sunday Evening Post.

CANDY DAY IS COMING

At the last annual convention of the National Confectioners Association a resolution was passed designating the second Saturday in October of each year as "Candy Day" with the purpose in view of bringing about nation-wide displays and sales of candy by retailers on that date each year. This year "Candy Day" comes on Saturday, Oct. 14. This date comes of a time when the weather is favorable and does not conflict with any regular seasonable holidays. Thus general idea has been carried to a big success in "Candy Day" and "Orange Day." Many other products have been featured with special days and as a result sales have been materially stimulated.

FOR SALE—An atlas of Wood county. Going cheap. Call at the Tribune office.

STARTING THE RACE FAIRLY

According to an official report the time lost by university students thus prompt treatment of common colds and grippe, has been decreased from about nine days in 1910 to about two and one half days in 1915. That represents a great gain and alone would be enough to justify the establishment and maintenance of the student medical advisors department but that is not means the only or the chief gain to the students.

However, nature thus may conspire to then set the human at the university are seldom more than young men and girls. They are of an age when they can not safely be entrusted to seek a physician's wisdom or receive proper judgment as to whether an attack of illness is of such character as to call for medical attention and vigorous treatment. Parents can now feel a degree of comfort concerning the health and physical welfare of their children at the University of Wisconsin that was impossible before the time was instituted there.

Another gain has come thus the compulsory physical examination of all students. An early case of tuberculosis has been discovered in only months or even years before it otherwise would have been and while the disease was in an easily curable stage. In other instances unsuspected heart disease has been detected by these skillful diagnosticians and the student has been prohibited from engaging in competitive athletics that might have killed or crippled him for life in an institution less culpable in looking after the health of the student, for whom it is morally responsible.

In this latter class of cases early detection and proper advice is frequently all that is needed to enable the victim to modify his habits of vacation in life so as to insure a normal or even an increased span of life. It was a wise administration which recognized the fact that the physical guidance of the student body is quite as important as the mental guidance Wisconsin and California universities lead the country in this respect.

Authorities having responsibility for students of local primary and secondary schools are providing similarly by the employment of physicians and nurses for health inspection and supervision. Children are getting a last start, nowadays, and the next generation ought thereby to be able to put it all over the present one. Who is it that desires less?

STANDARDIZED BARNES

Every farmer in the state who has it in mind to build a new barn should read mark, learn and inwardly digest the practical suggestions in Bulletin 286 distributed by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison. It is full of ideas all so clearly expressed and reinforced by such numerous illustrations that they cannot fail to be understood, and to prove helpful in no small degree to those whose concepts are not altogether clarified.

The joint authors F. M. White and Clyde Griffith have surveyed the dairy barn problem from every point of view. Their initial suggestion is for reducing the lumber bill by the use of a plan framing instead of the usual 2x4s. An end brace is shown designed to forestall any end racking of the barn as well as to prevent the end from springing, a peculiarity in dispensable to this type of building.

Barn building it appears is rapid is becoming standardized and the five designs illustrated at the end of this bulletin plans for any one of which may be had on application, at a cost of 25 cents for postage and blue prints cover the entire field of probable requirements. They contain three general purpose barns, one large dairy barn designed for settlers on new land, capable of being built on so as to double its capacity.

All these barns are rectangular in shape and sound reasons are given for preferring this construction to a round barn built about a central silo. Thirty-six feet has been adopted as the most desirable or standard width. Gambrel roofs are given the preference over gable roofs because of their greater storage capacity for hay. It is advised to run the barn north and south in order to get the longest possible amount of sunlight, and for the same reason to set the windows lengthwise rather than horizontally.

This matter of sunlight is of prime importance, since sanitary conditions can be obtained only in a well lighted stable. The amount of lighting surface is given as four square feet of window glass per cow. Any less would be a direct bid for tuberculosis.

The King system of ventilation is recommended, and diagrams make it clear how to do this. It is desirable to provide drainage, and to pipe water into the barn where possible. All these facilities are structural, and must be planned for while building, as later they could never be installed.

The prompt removal of manure, and a concrete floor that can be flushed to secure perfect cleanliness, are essentials in a well planned stable. The advantages are enumerated of having the cows faced in or faced out, so that the owner may choose intelligently between these locations in any case, wide feed alleys, a feed room conveniently placed, and ample space for carting out manure are things to be looked out for. Concrete, brick, or stone are the materials recommended, and a fire proof basement is an adjunct of value quite within the reach of anyone who intends to put \$4,000 into a barn. Lightning rods are discussed, and other modes of protection against fire. In fact, there is hardly detail that has not been thought of and provided for. Bulletin 286 is a model of completeness.

October 5 1910
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PROBATE
OF WILL

State of Wisconsin, Wood County,
In the matter of the estate of the late
estate of John H. L. of the above described.

WILLIS, An instrument in writing
pertaining to the last will and testament
of John H. L. of the above described.

AND, JOHN H. L. Application has been
made to Probate Court for the same to be
admitted to record according to law.

It is CERTIFIED that it did application
to Probate Court for the same to be
admitted to record according to law.

By the Court W. C. CONWAY,
Judge of Probate.

J. J. Jeffreys, Attorney for Estate

PHILIPP AND WATER POWER LEGISLATION

The conservative legislation of 1911 having been declared illegal by the Supreme Court the legislature of 1912 passed the Hunting bill preserving the rights of the people in the navigable streams in the state. When this bill was passed the water power trust vowed vengeance on all who had helped enact the law but they did not attack the law in the courts, because it was constitutional. They then fought it politically. They supported Philip. He was elected. In his messages to the legislature he advocated the amendment of the Hunting act to give the water power trust all they had asked. The bill was introduced and passed by friends of the governor. He signed the bill.

"Influence" to illustrate what had been done. The people of this country do not want a war with anybody for it only means trouble and sorrow and they are glad to keep out of trouble as long as possible. This fact is indicated when it is noted how few of the blusters have applied for admission to the national guard since the troops were sent to the Mexican border. It is an easy thing to sit on the street corner and tell how to run the country, but when it comes to shouldering a musket and going to the front the belligerent ones generally have urgent business at home.

W. T. LYLE

Licensed Embalmer and
Funeral Director,
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if desired
Night phone 886 Day phone 885

A. J. CROWNS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MacKinnon Block Phone 836
Grand Rapids, Wis.

O. R. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER
Opposite Wood County National
Bank 26 years behind the camera
but not a day behind the times

MOVING PICTURES FOR FARMERS

The consumers of Wisconsin will pay the tax in the way of increased cost for light and power—Wisconsin News.

There is no question but what President Wilson is going to get the vote of a lot of people this fall who did not believe in him when he ran for president the last time. The American people as a whole appreciate the course that the president has to take in the many matters that have come up before him and most of the same ones approve of the manner in which they have been handled.

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It is not difficult for a fisherman to find two or three hours fishing in the afternoon. There is no one of which will run a three pounds, while a five pound will exceed six pounds. The fisherman caught a trout weighing 22 pounds, but he has to go to the mouth power. A novice in fishing would be driven to desperation if he could not get a strike at practically every cast but one. But the Chautauqua is only one week in the year and wise in the winter time. The days are not far distant in our judgment, when the farmer will have just as ready access to good moving pictures as residents of the city. It remains for some force to work out the details.

FOR SALE—A room in a house
also some good timothy soil.

Mrs. Dan Koch R 5 Box 7.

J. J. JEFFREY

LAWYER

Loans and Collections, Collectors
and Probate Law. Office across from
Church's Drug Store.

Personal Attention Given All Work

Office phone 251 Residence

1920

The Russian river in Alaska which

empties into the Bering Sea about 60 mil

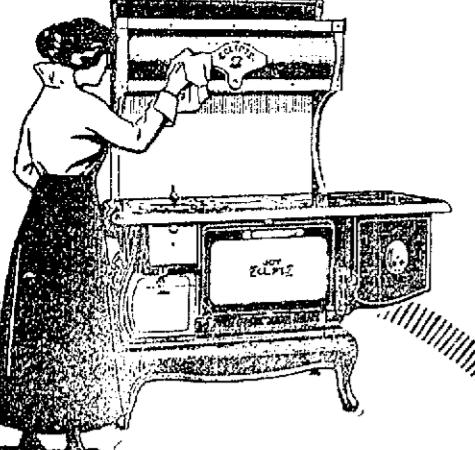
from Seward is probably without in

the world.

It is a trout stream in the world

which is the best trout stream in the world.

It is a trout stream in the world.



Easily Cleaned as a China Plate

To clean this range just wipe off the white porcelain parts. The polished top requires no blacking, so practically no effort is required to keep the Joy Eclipse clean and bright. This saves you many minutes of disagreeable labor every day.

ECLIPSE CAST RANGE

The Eclipse way forces the heat to pass under all six lids before escaping. When cooking or ironing in the summer the entire top of the range can be kept hot without heating the oven. This is not possible in other ranges.

On ordinary ranges the flames skip half the top, pass almost directly out the flue and only three lids are hot enough for cooking. You really have only half a range.

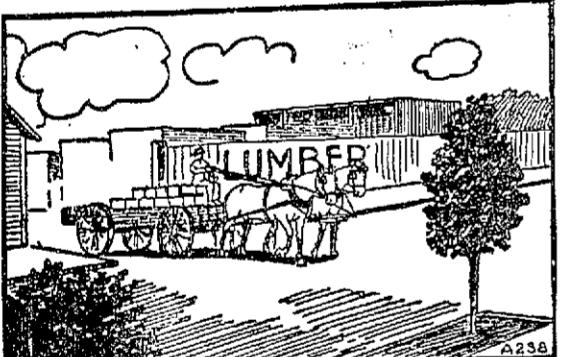
We have a limited supply of attractive booklets giving practical recipes, and VALUABLE INFORMATION on the proper care and operation of your range. Call and secure a copy before they are all gone. They are free.

Fred Piltz Hardware Co., Rudolph, Wis.



HERE and there you run across a store keeper who's got the idea that all the common sense in town is on his side of the counter. He don't keep W-B CUT on his side of the counter. Chewing nor any of the new and better things. Some how he can't increase his trade. Nearby is a man who believes in the people. He keeps all the good things—he's a success. He finds men changing over to W-B CUT right along. Common sense told him they would change to the rich little chew that lasts and satisfies.

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City



An Emergency Load of Lumber

consists of an assortment of those items, which may be needed at any time for repairs or patching—several bunches of shingles and lath, a few scantlings, a supply of planks, some sheeting, siding, batten, etc., etc.

Such an assortment comes in mighty handy some times, after a heavy wind storm, or when a roof springs a leak and should be found in every well regulated home.

W. A. Marling Lumber Co.
M. G. GORDON, Manager

**Grand Rapids
Beer**
Benefits Your System
TRY IT

Order a Case Today

GRAND RAPIDS BREWING CO.

24 Bottles for \$1.15

Phone 177

EX-GOV. HOARD ON AUTOMOBILES AND GOOD ROADS

Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard has written an interesting letter to F. A. Cannon, executive secretary of the Good Roads Association of Wisconsin, in which he advocates barring the sale of any automobile capable of being run at a speed greater than 15 miles an hour, on the ground that road work in this state has not yet been developed to stand faster travel. If the ex-governor is right in his contention, the problem to be solved is that of building roads that will stand the travel, for the higher speed vehicle is here to stay. Mr. Hoard's letter follows:

"I have your letter of the 21st, inclosing me to write a letter of communication of the movement for good roads.

"I would gladly do this but for the fact that your association is bound up and controlled in the final outcome of its efforts by the State Roads Commission, which organization bears its endorsement of good roads to only such as are hard surfaced. We are in a peculiar situation. The taxpayers must pay for the building of good roads. The Commission says they must be built of macadam or gravel and of a character that makes them very expensive. At the same time these roads are practically ruined in about two years by automobile speed limiters who drive their marchionettes at such a rate as to throw the surface over into the adjoining fields. Macadam roads built in this country have been greatly damaged by the automobile in a very short time after they were built, and there seems to be no way yet devised of stopping it. The better and more costly the road the faster the auto drivers speed their machines and the sooner they are ruined.

"The farmers, of which I am one, who pay heavy taxes and the rates constantly boosted by the Tax Commission in order to wring more money out of them, see these costly roads soon ruined and their good money given to the winds to gratify the insatiable desire of the automobile fraternity to ride at railroad speed on country roads.

"Behind this Good Roads Movement are the automobile owners as the chief inspiring force and at the same time they are the principal destroyers of such roads. As one farmer and a heavy tax payer said, 'I am tired and disgusted with the idea of paying out money for an irresponsible set of men to ruin and destroy. Until something practical is done to stop this destruction of costly roads and in some way make the auto owners responsible for the widespread damage they do to the roads, I am not going to shout for better roads.'

"The road that stands the punishment of the automobile speeder the best is the common dirt road. The worse it is, the slower must the driver go and the less damage he does. But even with this idle desire to go fast the well graded and frequently dragged dirt road will outlast all others. But this sort of a road does not meet with the endorsement of the State Road Commission because it does not satisfy the automobile owners. They must have only the most expensively built roads on which they can go at a breakneck speed and practically ruin in two or three years.

"Opposite my farm is a piece of macadam road built by the town and for which I gave \$250 extra besides my taxes. That road would have lasted 25 years in good condition had it been subjected only to the travel of horses and wagons; but the autos came flying over it at the rate of 25 to 40 miles an hour and now it is full of holes and all within three or four years. And still the cry goes up to the farmers, 'Hand in your cash liberally. Let us build the roads. They will raise the value of your farm,' and if the truth was spoken, enable us auto owners to whiz them out into the adjoining fields in short order. The farmers are getting tired of such a wasteful policy in regard to the costly roads their money has mainly helped to build.

"There is one practical way to stop this automobile practice of destroying good roads. That would be the passage of a law forbidding the sale of an automobile in the state that can travel faster than 15 miles an hour. But of course that would raise a great howl from the automobile who want the farmers to be guided into building expensive roads for them to destroy.

"Something must be done to make proper adjustments between the taxpayer who builds the roads and the automobile owners who destroy them. Can you suggest how it can be done so that I as a farmer can hand over my money with a better prospect of its being rightly used?"

WHAT AN ACRE SHOULD YIELD

The largest yield of wheat the Department of Agriculture has record of is a hundred and seventeen bushels to the acre on eighteen acres in the state of Washington. The second largest yield is hundred and eight bushels to the acre on twelve acres in Idaho. The average yield for the country last year was seventeen bushels.

The largest yield of oats is a hundred and forty-four bushels to the acre on eight acres in Washington; second, a hundred and sixty-six bushels on eight acres in Colorado. The average for the United States is thirty-eight bushels. The largest yield of white potatoes is seven hundred and ninety bushels from an acre in California; second, in seven hundred and forty-three bushels in Washington. The average is ninety-six bushels.

Such comparisons might be extended pretty much throughout the list of agricultural staples. True, the potato yields are sometimes not commercially practicable, for they involve a quantity of care and labor that would be impossible on a large scale with anything like the present organization of agriculture. But there is a happy medium between the prize yield and the average that means no mortgage and a good bank account for the man who hits it.

Saturday Evening Post

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PROOF OF WILL

State of Wisconsin, West County, ss
In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Julius Leloff, deceased.

WHEREAS, the above named, Julius Leloff, deceased, late of Grand Rapids, County of West, State of Wisconsin, has filed in this office.

AND WHEREAS, Application has been made by Louis Leloff and Hugo Leloff, sons of the above named, to probate the same, and to be admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be issued to the above named, to carry out the last will.

It is ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court, at the usual place of the Probate Office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AND FURTHER, ORDERED, That notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested, and to be published in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said County, for three weeks successively.

It is ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court, at the usual place of the Probate Office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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Before You Buy a
DIAMOND
See REICHEL

Pears and Apples
AT
NASH GROCERY CO.

\$1.00
Per Bushel

Your last chance to buy your canning
Pears, do not wait---BUY NOW

**Grocery Specials
For the Week**

Commencing Oct. 9th and Ending Oct. 14th

13 lbs. of Sugar for	\$1.00
With every bushel of Pears and Apples bought	
Coffee, Rival Brand, per lb.	18c
Peanut Butter, per lb.	13c
Oatmeal, strictly fresh, per lb.	4c
Corn Flakes 4 ten cent packages for	25c
Honey, new, per lb.	15c
Olives, large-jar	23c
Tea, 40c grade per lb.	35c
3 pounds for	\$1.00
Peas, per can.	8c
Pickles, new dills, per dozen	13c

When You Want the Best
Come Here.

NASH GROCERY CO.
Telephone 550 Grand Rapids, Wis.

Family Washing

Avoid the discomforts of wash day, with a house full of steam, and the chances of pneumonia or taking cold by going out to hang the clothes on the line.

Send The Entire Wash To Us

With our improved service, your flat pieces are returned washed and ironed, the rest of the washing will be washed, starched when necessary, and returned ready to iron, and your wearing apparel will not be marked. For this service we charge 5c per pound.

Phone 387 and we will call.

NORMINGTON BROTHERS
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Pay Check
by

Boys and Girls Who Save

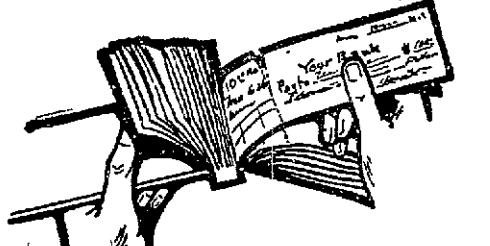
Boys and girls who save their money when they are young have the advantage in the race of leadership and independence when the prime of life is reached.

The first dollar—placed in our Savings Department is the big step toward that independence we all strive for.

Start your children now and teach them always the value of economy and systematic saving.

Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side



BABY BOOSTING BUSINESS

How much do you reckon a baby's life is worth in dollars and cents to its mother? Don't try to reckon it for it can't be done. And yet there are thousands of babies dying each year just because mothers do not know how to feed and care for them properly. In Wisconsin, alone, it is stated on good authority that 3,800 lives could be saved each year by proper feeding and care.

From the 19th to the 21st of October delegations from all over the country will be gathered in Milwaukee to struggle with the problem of reducing the needless slaughter of helpless infants. Great medical specialists will confer together and instruct one another in ways and means of increasing the chance of life and decreasing that of death. Measles, whooping cough and infantile paralysis will receive special attention.

Of unusual interest to us in Wisconsin will be the half day devoted to the special problems of rural parents, because over half of this state is rural in character. Supposedly, rural babies have had far better chances of life and health than city babies. To a great extent this has been a fond delusion that a cold-blooded study of facts doesn't quite warrant. Never before in such a meeting has so much time been given to this subject.

This meeting will be of direct personal value to you and to me, because it will teach us more about how to care for our own babies. It will increase the knowledge of the physicians of the state, also, concerning the treatment and prevention of the diseases of infancy. We never know how soon our baby's life may depend upon the keenness and judgment of the family physician.

Finally the attention of public officials, health officers, visiting nurses, councilmen and the taxpayers themselves will be arrested by the discussions and deliberations of these hard working men and women who are devoting their lives to the beautiful labor of smoothing the paths for tender baby feet. No one can estimate what value this may hold for the people of the state. All in all, there will be much for which to be grateful to our distinguished visitors and to the local committee which has been busy for a year arranging for the meeting.

GASOLINE BY A NEW PROCESS

With crude oil at 50 cents a barrel, it costs 5.5 cents to make a gallon of gasoline by the Rittman process, and already twenty factories have been licensed to use such process.

It looks like here is a solution of the problem of the high cost of gasoline says the Bakersfield Californian. There is a wide margin between 6.9 cents, the cost of the production by the new process, and the 18 to 25 cents the consumer is paying today.

An automobile is no longer a luxury of the rich. It is the vehicle of the farmer, the tradesman, of thousands in the most modest circumstances. Gasoline cost is, therefore, a vital factor in the cost of living, and consumers will welcome any movement looking to a reduction in the cost of motor upkeep.

For the first six months of 1916 the output of gasoline in the United States was about 100,000,000 gallons a production that did not far exceed the consumption. It will make a vast difference then to the public whether the cost of this commodity remains at its present figure or drops back to 11 or 12 cents, where it was when the advance began a year or so ago.

George Marceau of Rudolph was arrested by Chief Gibson Saturday for being drunk and disorderly, and he was sentenced Monday by Judge Pomainville to twenty days in the county jail.

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The unusual amount of damp weather during the month of September has given the lover of mushroom a feast of more than usual magnitude and those of our citizens who have learned to distinguish between a mushroom and a toadstool have been reveling in plenty. There are various kinds of mushrooms that are edible and also numerous sorts of toadstools, which, while they can be eaten, had better be left alone. Some are able to distinguish between the two by the color of the gills, while others familiarize themselves with the whole breed so they can call them by their first name when they meet them down in the back lot. The best way to distinguish between the edible and non-edible fungi is to cook up a nice mess of the variety under suspicion and send them over to your neighbor's for supper. Then when you get up in the morning if you see your neighbor out sweeping the leaves off his front walk you will know they were mushrooms; if there is creeps on the front door you will know they were toadstools. Very simple. Some people cook them up and try them on themselves, but this is a very unsatisfactory process. If you happen to strike mushrooms every time you get along very nicely and continue to broaden your knowledge, but as soon as you eat one mess of toadstools your capacity for imbibing new impressions is all off. Some people never become thoroughly accustomed to the use of mushrooms as a diet. They would rather stick to the old diet of pork and beans and sausages that to have the neighbors standing around the casket telling each other "how natural he looks."

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Before You Buy a
DIAMOND
See REICHEL

Pears and Apples
AT
NASH GROCERY CO.

\$1.00
Per Bushel

Your last chance to buy your canning
Pears, do not wait—BUY NOW

Grocery Specials
For the Week

Commencing Oct. 9th and Ending Oct. 14th

13 lbs. of Sugar for	\$1.00
With every bushel of Pears and Apples bought	
Coffee, Rival Brand, per lb.	18c
Peanut Butter, per lb.	13c
Oatmeal, strictly fresh, per lb.	4c
Corn Flakes 4 ten cent packages for	25c
Honey, new, per lb.	15c
Olives, large jar	23c
Tea, 40c grade per lb.	35c
3 pounds for	\$1.00
Peas, per can	8c
Pickles, new dills, per dozen	13c

When You Want the Best
Come Here.

NASH GROCERY CO.
Telephone 550 Grand Rapids, Wis.

Family Washing

Avoid the discomforts of wash day, with a house full of steam, and the chances of pneumonia or taking cold by going out to hang the clothes on the line.

Send The Entire Wash To Us

With our improved service, your flat pieces are returned washed and ironed, the rest of the washing will be washed, starched when necessary, and returned ready to iron, and your wearing apparel will not be marked. For this service we charge 5c per pound.

Phone 387 and we will call.

NORMINGTON BROTHERS
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Off Check
by

Boys and Girls Who Save

Boys and girls who save their money when they are young have the advantage in the race of leadership and independence when the prime of life is reached.

The first dollar—placed in our Savings Department is the big step toward that independence we all strive for.

Start your children now and teach them always the value of economy and systematic saving.

Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side

BABY BOOSTING BUSINESS

How much do you reckon a baby's life is worth in dollars and cents to its mother? Don't try to reckon it for it can't be done. And yet there are thousands of babies dying each year just because mothers do not know how to feed and care for them properly. In Wisconsin, alone, it is stated on good authority that 3,800 lives could be saved each year by proper feeding and care.

From the 19th to the 21st of October delegates from all over the country will be gathered in Milwaukee to struggle with the problem of reducing the needless slaughter of helpless infants. Great medical specialists will confer together and instruct one another in ways and means of increasing the chance of life and decreasing that of death. Measles, whooping cough and infantile paralysis will receive special attention.

An unusual interest to us in Wisconsin will be the half day devoted to the special problems of rural parents, because over 90% of this state is rural in character. Supposedly, rural babies have had far better chances of life and health than city babies. To a great extent this has been a fond delusion that a cold-blooded study of facts doesn't quite warrant. Never before in such a meeting has so much time been given to this subject.

This meeting will be of direct personal value to you and to me, because it will teach us more about how to care for our own babies. It will increase the knowledge of the physicians of the state, also, concerning the treatment and prevention of the diseases of infancy. We never know how soon our baby's life may depend upon the keenness and judgment of the family physician.

Finally the attention of public officials, health officers, visiting nurses, councilmen and the taxpayers themselves will be arrested by the discussions and deliberations of these hard working men and women who are devoting their lives to the beautiful labor of smoothing the paths for tender baby feet. No one can estimate what value this may hold for the people of the state. All in all, there will be much for which to be grateful to our distinguished visitors and to the local committee which has been busy for a year arranging for the meeting.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Natwick, Mrs. Chas. Albrecht and Miss Laura Fordyce drove to Minneapolis Saturday and Sunday in the Fordyce car. Mr. Natwick returned by train, but the ladies will spend a week in Minneapolis and vicinity visiting with friends.

The Kellogg Bros. Lumber company have been delayed in getting into their new office owing to the fact that some office material has been delayed in transportation, so that work has been at a standstill during the past week. However, they hope to get things finished up in another week or ten days.

The following students from Grand Rapids and vicinity are attending the Stevens Point Normal school this year: Zella Fuller, Ruth Fontaine, Anita Holmueler, Leslie Hougen, Louis Schroeder, Will Metzger, Erwin Smith of this city. Theresa Boughman, Beatrice Cheattle and Elizabeth Lindahl, Rudolph, Mildred Padghan, Port Edwards and Mildred Brooks, Nekoosa.

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Frank Natwick has taken the agency for the Maxwell auto.

Mrs. C. B. McCann of Boca Grande, Florida, is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. W. Cochran.

Miss Ida Hayward, teacher in the public school, spent Saturday in Stevens Point with relatives.

Charles Kraske, democratic nominee for clerk of the circuit court, was in the city on Wednesday on business.

Jeff Baree, a Soo Line passenger conductor, running out of Stevens Point, spent several days in the city last week visiting with old friends.

Little John Peterson and Otto Thorson of Port Edwards returned to the city from Dancy where they have been visiting with Mr. Thorson's sister.

Edward Lynch of Milwaukee was in the city on Tuesday greeting his many friends and looking after business.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Peterson of the town of Saratoga were among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

Mabel Zeaman returned on Sunday from a visit at Thorpe.

Miss Marian Jeffreys of Green Bay visited with Miss Elsie Boettcher on Monday.

H. W. Wenger of the town of Sigel was among the Tribune callers on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Allie of Wausau spent Sunday in this city visiting with relatives and friends.

Dr. J. A. Jackson of Rudolph was in the city on Wednesday looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. George Forrand and sons Claude and George, were Milwaukee visitors Monday night and Tuesday.

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Mrs. E. M. Allerton returned on Monday from Milwaukee where she spent two weeks at a sanitarium taking care of her health.

Arthur Pratt of Plainfield was brought to the hospital on Wednesday to receive treatments for ulcers of the stomach.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stamm spent several days in Minneapolis the past week visiting their two sons who are employed there.

Garrett Loomans of Arpin was in the city on business last Friday, and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson made a trip to Baraboo on Saturday in the Jones' car, returning home on Sunday.

The market square was crowded with teams on Tuesday on the occasion of the monthly stock fair.

Rev. Maack and two daughters of Clintonville returned to their home on Tuesday after a visit with friend in the city and at the home of Rev. Geisselman in the town of Sigel.

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There were a large number

Uncle Sam: Detective

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

True stories of the Greatest Federal Detective Agency, the Bureau of Information, U. S. Dep't of Justice.

The Bank Wrecker

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Billy Gard was not thinking of business at all. As a healthy ultranormal young man, he was drowsing over his breakfast as one has a way of doing when at peace with the world and when unaroused by any call of the present. He had reached the roll and coffee stage of his meal in a spirit of detachment that took no account of the somewhat garish flashiness of the hotel dining room in this typical hotbed of a city that had become noted as a maker of industrial millionaires. Then as his glance idly trailed among the other breakfasters, it automatically picked up an incident that flashed a light into his dormant brain and brought it to full consciousness.

A spood had started from a grapefruit to the mouth of the tall, curly-haired man two tables away. Half way on its journey the hand which held it had twisted violently and spilled most of the contents. The brown eyes of the man stole out somewhat furtively to learn if anybody had noticed his nervousness.

Special Agent Billy Gard now gazed at the ceiling, but his mind was busy. It was running over the facts that it contained with relation to Bayard Alexander, who was this morning not himself and apprehensive lest the fact be noticed. For Alexander was of the class of men of whom it is business to know. He was cashier of the Second National bank and Uncle Sam keeps a pretty close watch on such institutions when they happen to be located in communities of feverish activity.

So the special agent recalled that the tall man with the damp curls was a moving spirit in the city, an important instrument in its development, a man of many philanthropies, personal friend of a United States senator, cashier and active head of one of the most powerful financial institutions in the community. He was a man of very great energy, but one who led a normal, wholesome life and who, at the age of forty-five, seemed just coming into his stride. The bank examiner, Gard recalled, had steadily given the Second National a clean bill of health.

Who, then, should Alexander be nervous and, granting him that privilege, why should he fear its being noticed?

All of which was the seemingly illogical reason why Gard went to Wheeling that very night and was not seen about the metropolis for a week thereafter.

"I am a poor man," he told Allen, the stout bank examiner, when they met in the West Virginia town. "Poor but honest and not trying to borrow money. I am on my way to the city of opportunity looking for a job."

"You have come away that you might go back, as I understand it," said Allen. "Couldn't you change your peacock raiment for a band-me-down without coming to Wheeling?"

"Yes, but I couldn't see you, Cherub," said Gard, "and you are to make all things possible for me. You are to convert me from a dweller in gilded palaces to a bank bookkeeper out of work, but with credentials."

"There is in Wheeling a bank cashier of your acquaintance," explained the special agent, "who used to work beside bookkeeper whose friend I want to cultivate. You introduce me to the cashier, he finds out what a really good fellow I am, we become friends. He gives me a letter of introduction to the man I want to meet. I return to the city and thrust myself properly into the affairs of one Sloan, bookkeeper for the Second National. The next time the corpulent examiner comes around he gets the surprise of his life. Do you follow me?"

Billy Gard had reached the conclusion that, if there was anything wrong with Bayard Alexander's bank the examiner was being deceived and that, therefore, there must be a juggling of accounts. Bookkeeper Charley Sloan of the individual ledgers occupied the post most likely to be used for deception, and so the special agent was taking a lot of trouble to make the right opportunity for getting friendly with Charley. That mild little man was therefore favorably impressed when he was handed a letter from his former associate who had gone to Wheeling and become a cashier. The two visited so agreeably together that, a friendship developed and Gard came to live at the bookkeeper's boarding house. The two accountants grew to spend many evenings together and naturally talked shop.

"I had a friend," said Gard one evening, "who worked in a bank in New Orleans. Next to him was a bookkeeper who went wrong. He was induced to do this by a depositor who had a scheme for making them both rich. All the depositor needed was a little money. So he proposed that we draw checks against the bank and that the bookkeeper charge them temporarily to other accounts. The depositor would cash the checks at other banks and, when they came in, the teller would turn them over to the bookkeeper, probably asking if there was money to meet them. In this way a depositor who never had a thousand dollars in the bank eventually checked out \$50,000."

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ingenious argument did not effect a trade. But it is the sort of argument that in a disguised form is being used effectively by individuals and people all over the map.

"Efficiency" and "pop" are the two most overworked words in the language these times. Wherever one goes he can hear the mental motors buzzing and the wheels whirling. Every man is so keyed up and densely charged with his life purpose that you are almost afraid to shake hands with him for fear of getting an electric shock.

But, listen, you fellows not already

—because of overwork—headed for the psychopathic hospital, the word has gone forth that "speeding up" has reached its limit and that it doesn't pay.

The inefficiency of "efficiency" has proved both costly and brutal," says a man who has been a lifelong student of busy men. "A man should be his best up to seventy. If a man disappears at fifty-five he is inefficient, no matter what he has done before that time—inefficient because he has thrown

away the ripe fruit of all his life."

Don't drive yourself so far in a day that you cannot get back in three—or perhaps ever. A good share of the world believes that the efficiency of a certain European nation was the cause of setting itself and its whole civilization back half a century. Remember the story of the clever little boy who stole the party ice cream and ate it all himself and died the next day?"

"Moderation," Bishop Hall says, "is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtue."

offices of the officials of the bank. He walked in and wandered down the row until he found that of the cashier. This he entered and found entirely empty. It was a spacious room with a big, flat-topped desk. Across one corner of this was thrown a coat, and a hat rested upon it. An open traveling bag stood on the table.

The special agent, by leaning on the table in the attitude of waiting, could look into the bag. There he saw a package of what he recognized as a well-known issue of industrial bonds which the examiner had listed as one of the chief assets of the bank. It should have been in the bank's vaults, instead of which it was in the cashier's traveling bag. This was a discovery well worth consideration.

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"I am a bookkeeper, sir," said the special agent very humbly. "Sloan is a friend of mine and thought you might employ me."

"I can't talk to you tonight. Come around next week."

"But may I not come tomorrow?" said Gard.

"I will be out of town for three days," Alexander said finally. "I can't talk to you until after that."

The special agent took his dismissal. He had learned that the bank cashier was going away and that he was taking a package of the bank's most valuable securities with him. He was going in confidence of being able to make his escape. He thought of the satchel that the cashier carried and of his responsibility, as a government agent, for safeguarding its contents. It was something of an assignment for a young man.

"And mother used to say to me," grinned Billy to himself, "when she sent me around the corner for a dozen eggs: 'Do be careful to bring back the change and for goodness sake don't drop the bag.' I wish mother could see me now."

Whereupon William H. Gard of the United States department of justice arose and went to the front of the train. From this point he worked steadily back, making sure that he saw every passenger, looking each over with sufficient scrutiny that a disguised would not have escaped him, making sure that the man he sought was in the portion of the train to the rear. It began to look as though he had actually boarded a train which the fugitive had failed to catch.

Dusk was just coming on. It was that hour when most of the passengers on a train are to be found in the diners. It happened that this train was running light and now the sleepers were practically deserted but for the nodding porters. Through one after another of these the special agent passed until there remained only the observation car at the end. It was here that he would find his quarry or prove himself outwitted.

When he came into the observation car through the narrow hall that leads to it, a lounging figure by the door drew itself taut. Instinctively it put its hand to a traveling bag that rested on the next chair. Then it remained still.

The special agent came direct down the car and went immediately to the task in hand.

"You are Bayard Alexander," he said, "and my prisoner."

The cashier was, after all, surprised. He sprang forward in his chair but met the glint of a pistol in the hand of the special agent.

"And you? Oh, I see!" said the cashier, recovering himself. "The bookkeeper was not a bookkeeper after all."

"I am an agent of the department of justice," said Gard. "You are under arrest."

"I see you have found my satchel," said Gard, accosting him.

"Your satchel it may be," said the cashier, "but you will have to be after tellin' me what's in it by way of identification."

"Nothing much beside half a million dollars," said the special agent, prodding the key.

The man who had found the traveling bag looked inside and, as far as Billy Gard knows, never spoke again. He was still dumb when the young man drove away in his automobile.

MAKING HIM UNDERSTAND.

"Many a sly and crafty foreigner," says a westerner, "has shielded himself from trouble by affecting not to understand the language spoken to him. A Chinaman was brought before a magistrate in Salt Lake City and received a fine for a slight misdemeanor. The judge had great difficulty in making the oriental understand, for he pretended not to know a word of English."

"Look here, man," he said, disgustedly, "that is one dollar. Do you see?"

Pay it! Otherwise, in jail! Understand?"

The Chinaman signified that he did not understand, and the magistrate repeated his announcement.

"Let me talk with him, your honor," said the portly officer who had arrested the man. "I'll make him understand."

When the judge had given him leave, the officer approached the Chinaman and shouted in his ear: "Say, you dish-face, can't you hear anything? You've got to pay a five-dollar fine!"

"You're a liar!" cried the Chinaman, forgetting himself in his rage. "It's only a dollar."

TRAVELING ON THE BALKANZUG.

It is no easy matter to buy a ticket for the Balkanzug, as the Germans call the Berlin-to-Constantinople special that twice a week traverses that section of the Berlin-Bagdad route, which is the real hub of the war. In the first place, every passenger has to submit to a thorough examination. Then he is provided with a train ticket like a passport, which, in fact, it really is. It bears the portrait of the traveler and all particulars of use to the police and the military. These particulars are written in German and Turkish. The train is a Turkish train when it is in Ottoman territory, but immediately it leaves it becomes a German train. All the train attendants are German. As the train passes through the various countries along the route the populace is immensely interested. The stops are short, none longer than 20 minutes, at Dresden only seven minutes are allowed. Passengers may not leave the station, but are expected to keep to the platform. For the most part the travelers are German and Austrian officers and officials, but a few Turks use the train for journeys as far as Berlin, where the fez is no uncommon sight on the streets.

MARBLE QUARRY RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

What is claimed to be the only electrically operated marble quarry in the world has recently been equipped in New England. It includes a gigantic crane for handling blocks in the yard, where they are hauled from underground galleries by electric locomotives. A six-foot circular saw is operated by 25-horse-power driving wheel. The plant now contains 570 electric motors, ranging from 2 to 260 horse power each, constituting a 45,444 horse-power energy in all.

The largest hen eggs are produced in Manchuria, those weighing one-sixth of a pound being common.

Mary Elizabeth Evans of New York runs a tearoom, where she clears \$75,000 a year. She is thirty years old.

Higher Mathematics, This.

At any rate, buttermilk is achieving quite a vogue just north of Broadway, notwithstanding what the residents of the downtown section may think of the concoction. Hailing from the blue country, where the rich, albeit sour buttermilk is won't to pucker everyone's face, Miss Irene Warfield has tried her hand for some of the genuine article in the local dairies, so she recently purchased a small churn of the Billy Van variety and set out to make her own buttermilk.

"I wonder how much buttermilk I can get," the young lady mused, as she took down the family cookbook, "from those quarts of ordinary milk?"

"Well," a friend told her, after pondering the moot question for a few moments, "I should say you ought to expect more than five or six quarts."

—New York Morning Telegraph.

For the Smoker.

Somebody has invented a magazine pipe. Extra tobacco is carried in a cavity along the stem.



On the left is a frock of dull satin with flounced skirt edged with a border of metal lace. In the center is a gown of black satin with plaited skirt and short jacket of blue velvet edged with white fur. On the right is a gown of blue gabardine with bodice trimmed with soutache braid and a girdle of black satin.

ALONG FASHION'S CHANGING TRACK

Will the Directoire Become the Choice of the Important Minority?

IS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

Skirts Will Be Ankle, Instead of Shoe-Top, Length, But Narrower—Lafayette and Robespierre Colors to the Front.

It is evidently not to be a season of black, although it remains as a color in first fashion and will be chosen by those who like it. But the colors of Lafayette and Robespierre are coming to the front.

Our coat suits of soft velour, with their deep reverses are to be of plum color, or deep Burgundy, of bottle green and of that brown that is like snuff with a golden tinge in it.

It is not given to every woman to wear brown, and in choosing it she must be exceedingly careful. If she has not artistic perceptions of her own, she should call them in from the outside.

That bright mustard yellow that is offered everywhere in smart suits, especially from Paris and they have probably risked a great deal of their money on them, and some force outside of themselves seems to put certain gowns and hats on this race-track of fashion and bring them into a sharp cont.

They have brought these models from Paris and they have probably risked a great deal of their money on them, and some force outside of themselves seems to put certain gowns and hats on this race-track of fashion and bring them into a sharp cont.

There is something pleasing in the thought of plum color and bottle green. They are rich, warm colors, quite suitable to our sharp winters. The milliners have joined with the dressmakers to create an excellent ensemble by introducing the eighteenth-century hat with its small sloping brim and its high, soft crown.

There is every reason to believe that women can be turned out in excellent manner this winter; there is nothing capricious about the styles, and there is much that is eminently artistic.

(Copyright, 1918)

TIPS FOR SEWERS

Make your piece bags of mosquito netting. You can find the location of any piece without dumping out the whole bag.

Keep your crochet needles in old fountain pen cases.

Two pastebord tubes around which waxed paper is wrapped may be gummed together to form the foundation of a centerpiece roll.

A centerpiece which is stamped too close to the edge should have a bit of muslin basted to the edge so that it may be caught in the embroidery hoop.

Patching and darning can be done in a much more artistic and neater manner when embroidery hoops are used.

Shades of Yellow Still Hold.

The light yellow shades in cloth have evidently appealed to the best of our domestic designers, for numerous suits and frocks for autumn wear are offered in these shades. Mustard and sulphur tones of yellow are still with us, and the gold and green gold shades are modish and lovely, but the soft maize or corn is always delightful and less trying than the greenish yellows. A new homespun in this corn yellow has been made up into exceedingly good looking tailored sports suits, and sweaters of this yellow have been in great demand all season and are still extremely popular.

Little Taffeta Coats.

Separate coats of taffeta are worn. Some are hardly more than little mantles in white, orchid, pale blue, pink and maize. They are loosely cut and are a little longer at the back than in front. They are trimmed with bands of marabout, sometimes in one broad band or in two narrow ones. There is a coat consisting of five or six layers of taffeta arranged on a background of the same. Each layer is circular shape and overlaps the one next in order. The neck is high at the back and finished with a ruching, at the base of which is placed a band of ostrich feathers of the taffeta color.

BEGIN TO SEE NEW LIGHT

Many Men Prominent in Business Are Losing Enthusiasm for "Speeding Up" Idea.

"Your horse a good traveler?" asked one man of another who had stopped him on the highway to "swamp" horses.

"A good traveler? Why, stranger, I can drive that horse so far in a day that you couldn't get him back in time!"

Naturally this ingenuous though not

ingenious argument did not effect a trade. But it is the sort of argument that in a disguised form is being used effectively by individuals and people all over the map.

"Efficiency" and "pop" are the two most overworked words in the language these times. Wherever one goes he can hear the mental motors buzzing and the wheels whirling. Every man is so keyed up and densely charged with his life purpose that you are almost afraid to shake hands with him for fear of getting an electric shock.

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—because of overwork—headed for the psychopathic hospital, the word has gone forth that "speeding up" has reached its limit and that it doesn't pay.

The inefficiency of "efficiency" has proved both costly and brutal," says a man who has been a lifelong student of busy men. "A

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Billy Gard was not thinking of business at all. As a healthy ultramaterial young man, he was drowsing over his books. He got nearly all the money that came in for two months before he was found out.

"There are a lot of ways in which a bookkeeper may hide the facts with relation to a bank," continued the special agent. "It is pretty safe to charge anything to the inactive account of an estate or an endowed institution. These are not often looked into. The accounts balance for the examiner. I'll bet there isn't one bank in a dozen that doesn't fool the examiner."

"It's the easiest thing in the world," volunteered Sloan, "to take the necessary number of leaves out of the loose-leaf ledger to counter-balance it if the cash is short, and bide the leaves until the examiner is gone."

"Did you ever know that to be done?" abruptly asked the special agent.

The bookkeeper colored to his temples and was noticeably confused at the question. Then he said he had heard of its being done. The sleuth would have sworn he had led the bookkeeper into a confession.

Special Agent Billy Gard now gazed at the ceiling, but his mind was busy. It was running over the facts that it contained with relation to Bayard Alexander, who was this morning not himself and apprehensive lest the fact be noticed. For Alexander was of the class of men of whom it was his business to know. He was cashier of the Second National bank and Uncle Sam keeps a pretty close watch on such institutions when they happen to be located in communities of feverish activity.

So the special agent recalled that the tall man with the damp curls was a moving spirit in the city, an important instrument in its development, a man of many philanthropies, personal friend of a United States senator, cashier and active head of one of the most powerful financial institutions in the community. He was a man of very great energy, but one who led a normal, wholesome life and who, at the age of forty-five, seemed just coming into his stride. The bank examiner, Gard recalled, had already given the Second National a clean bill of health.

Why, then, should Alexander be nervous and granting him that privilege, why should he feel its being noticed?

All of which was the seemingly illogical reason why Gard went to Wheeling that very night and was not seen about the metropolis for a week thereafter.

"I am a poor man," he told Allen, the stout bank examiner, when they met in the West Virginia town. "Poor but honest and not trying to borrow money. I am on my way to the city of opportunity looking for a job."

"You have come away that you might go back, as I understand it," said Allen. "Couldn't you change your pocket-rament for a hand-me-down without coming to Wheeling?"

"Yes, but I couldn't see you, Cherub," said Gard, "and you are to make all things possible for me. You are to convert me from a dweller in gilded palaces to a bank bookkeeper out of work, but with credentials."

"There is in Wheeling a bank cashier of your acquaintance," explained the special agent, "who used to work beside a bookkeeper whose friendship I want to cultivate. You introduce me to the cashier, he finds out what a really good fellow I am, we become friends. He gives me a letter of introduction to the man I want to meet. I return to the city and thrust myself properly into the affairs of one Sloan, bookkeeper for the Second National. The next time the corrupt examiner comes around he gets the surprise of his life. Do you follow me?"

Billy Gard had reached the conclusion that, if there was anything wrong with Bayard Alexander's bank the examiner was being deceived and that, therefore, there must be a juggling of accounts. Bookkeeper Charley Sloan of the individual ledgers occupied the post most likely to be used for deception, and so the special agent was taking a lot of trouble to make the right opportunity for getting friendly with Charley. That mild little man was therefore favorably impressed when he was handed a letter from his former associate who had gone to Wheeling and become a cashier. The two visited so agreeably together that a friendship developed and Gard came to live at the bookkeeper's boarding house. The two accountants grew to spend many evenings together and naturally talked shop.

"I had a friend," said Gard one evening, "who worked in a bank in New Orleans. Next to him was a bookkeeper who went wrong. He was introduced to do this by a depositor who had a scheme for making them both rich. All the depositor needed was a little money. So he proposed that he draw checks against the bank and that the bookkeeper charge them temporarily to other accounts. The depositor would cash the checks at other banks and, when they came in, the teller would merely turn them over to the bookkeeper, probably asking if there was money to meet them. In this way a depositor who never had a thousand dollars in the bank eventually checked out \$50,000."

"There was a teller," Sloan volunteered, "who worked in a bank here who entered the deposits in the books of the people making them and put the money in his pocket. There was

construction company had just received from the government contracts for the building of numerous locks in the Ohio river. He agreed with the spirit of conservatism of the board and shared it. He had heard the rumors with relation to the Oldman Mercantile company and had sifted them to their depths and had found them without basis in fact. However, he had just called in a block of their notes. He painted a rosy picture of the condition of the bank and the prospects of the future. He reminded the directors that they had given him a free hand in the past and pointed to the institution as a monument to his accomplishment. At the termination of which speech, so convincing and so dominant was the personality of the man, Director Hinton withdrew his protest and the institution was left under the former guidance.

It was three days later that things began to happen. Gard had called upon Bank Examiner Allen to come to his assistance. The two of them had conferred the night before and settled upon a plan of campaign for testing the stability of the affairs of the bank.

It was in accordance with this plan that the rotund and genial Allen brimmed in that dining room where the special agent's suspicions had first been aroused. Bayard Alexander was at his usual table and Allen allowed the banker to see him although he appeared not to be aware of it. It was also in accordance with the cards played by the men of the government service that Special Agent Gard, still a bit steady in his hand-me-down suit, was leaning in the sidewalk opposite the Second National, bank when the cashier came to work. It was a part of his plan that he should see as much as possible of what went on in the institution when the word was passed that the examiner was in town.

Gard was not surprised, therefore, when a messenger emerged from the bank and hurried off down the street.

He believed that the story of the bookkeeper of the killing bank was to be enacted before his eyes. He followed the messenger to another bank two blocks away and there saw him present a check. Gard crowded in on the

offices of the officials of the bank. He walked in and wandered down the row until he found that of the cashier. This was a spacious room with a big, flat-topped desk. Across one corner of this was thrown a coat, and a hat rested upon it. An open traveling bag stood on the table.

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hurly of the train, could look into the bag. There he saw a package of what he recognized as a well-known issue of industrial bonds which the examiner had listed as one of the chief assets of the bank. It should have been in the bank's vaults, instead of which it was in the cashier's traveling bag. This was a discovery well worth consideration.

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"You are Bayard Alexander," he said, "and my prisoner."

The cashier was, after all, surprised.

He was not aware that he was being followed. He sprang forward in his chair but met the glint of a pistol in the hand of the special agent.

"And you? Oh, I see!" said the cashier, recovering himself. "The bookkeeper was not a bookkeeper after all."

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He was not aware that he was being followed.

He sprang forward in his chair but met the glint of a pistol in the hand of the special agent.

"And you? Oh, I see!" said the cashier, recovering himself. "The bookkeeper was not a bookkeeper after all."

"I am an agent of the department of justice," said Gard. "You are under arrest."

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AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

ART OF ANCIENT CRETANS
It Was Very Different From That of
Early Egyptian Times, Says
Writer in Century.

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 173 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds and you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows my medicine has saved my life."

Mrs. J. S. BARLOW, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely. It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal harsh, unmerciful. Try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Partly vegetable. Act gently on the liver, cleanse and soothe the delicate membrane of the liver, cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Indigestion, anæmia, know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genus must bear Signature

Brentwood
BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS.
Low-priced,
prepared by
a Master
Pharmacist
and
sold where
ever
needed, because they
are
the
best.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
DODDS' BIG PILL, 25¢, 30¢,
50¢, 75¢, 100¢, 125¢, 150¢,
175¢, 200¢.
Utmost Infection, but Carter's simplest and strongest.
The only product is due to over 100 years of experience.
CARTER'S. It is unbreakable.
Order from Carter's, Dept. M.
The Carter Laboratory, Newark, Del., or Chester, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merita.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and
Beauty. Price, 25¢, 50¢,
75¢, 100¢, 125¢, 150¢,
175¢, 200¢.

"ROUGH ON RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Dogs,
Diseases. Price, 25¢.

Personal Loyalty.

"You favor votes for women, do you not?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "But I'm afraid that won't end the difficulty. After women get the ballot, a lot of them are likely to get stubborn and not vote to suit Henrietta."

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was broken and un-

refreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts and was troubled with shortness of breath. Dodds' Kidney Pills have cured me of these complaints. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of Dodds' Kidney Pills."

Dodds' Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds' Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodds' Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion have been proved, 50c. per box.—Adv.

The Difference.
"That hen of yours is acting as though she were hatching a plot."

"I think instead she is plotting a hatch."

Nearly 3,500 women are employed by the French railways, 300 of them acting as station masters.

X-rays are now used by dentists to determine whether root canals have been properly filled.

Ask for and Get
SKINNER'S
THE HIGHEST QUALITY
MACARONI

36 Page Recipe Book Free
SKINNER MFG. CO., OMAHA, U.S.A.
LARGEST MACARONI FACTORY IN AMERICA

ONE POUND NET WT.
HOFFMANN'S
OLD TIME
BLENDED
ROASTED
COFFEE
John Hoffman & Sons,
Milwaukee, Wis.
30 Cents per Pound

More is sold in Wisconsin than any other one brand.
"Old Time" coffee drinkers who know good coffee like it—say that's why more "Old Time" coffee is sold in Wisconsin than any other brand. One cup of coffee is so clean all the time that visitors are always welcome.

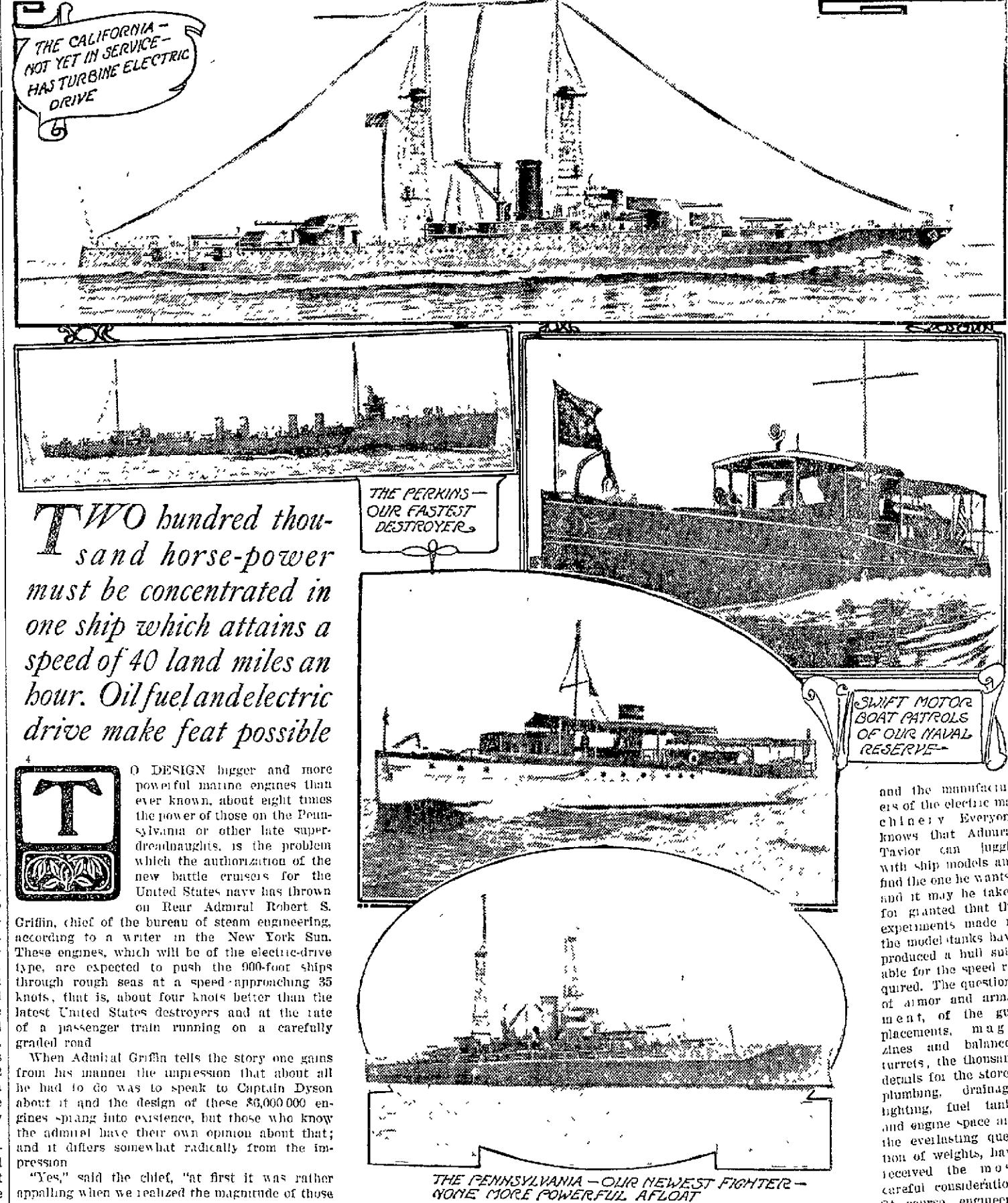
John Hoffman & Sons Co.,
Milwaukee.

Newsprint
guarantees highest quality, always.

Four Big Mineral States, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois and Ohio together produce more than 40 per cent in value of the minerals found in the United States.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

MIGHTY ENGINES FOR OUR NEWEST WARSHIPS



TWO hundred thousand horse-power must be concentrated in one ship which attains a speed of 40 land miles an hour. Oil fuel and electric drive makefeat possible

THE DESIGN bigger and more powerful marine engines than ever known, about eight times the power of those on the Pennsylvania or other late super-dreadnaughts, is the problem which the authorization of the new battle cruisers for the United States navy has thrown on Rear Admiral Robert S.

Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, according to a writer in the New York Sun. These engines, which will be of the electric-drive type, are expected to push the 900-foot ships through rough seas at a speed approaching 35 knots, that is, about four knots better than the latest United States destroyers and at the rate of a passenger train running on a carefully graded road.

When Admiral Griffin tells the story one gains from his manner the impression that about all he had to do was to speak to Captain Dyson about it and the design of these \$3,000,000 engines sprang into existence; but those who know the admiral have their own opinion about that; and it differs somewhat radically from the impression.

"Yes," said the chief, "at first it was rather appalling when we realized the magnitude of those engines. The largest in any of our battleships will be 25,000 horse power; those of the Lusitania were 70,000; and it is said that those which drive the English Tiger at about 30 knots are from 90,000 to 120,000. So one can see that we had to make a leap, and at first it seemed like a leap in the dark, to provide approximately 200,000 horse power. But somehow, when we got the conditions right before us, everything seemed to unfold itself and fall into the right place and there really was little difficulty.

"We saw at the outset that it was impossible to control and apply the power without adopting oil fuel and the electric drive. In the great mercantile ships like the Aquitania and the Vaterland we had examples of the 900-foot boats with a speed of 25 or 26 knots, but it is the last few knots which are so difficult to get. Very roughly speaking, the new cruisers steaming at 15 knots will consume the equivalent of 150 tons of coal a day, and to attain somewhere between 34 and 35 knots will burn up the same quantity in one hour; to put it another way, the coal required to drive one of these cruisers at full speed for a day will drive a battleship across the Atlantic and back. If full speed can be maintained steadily for three days and seven hours it will take one from New York to Liverpool; but as that would require 12,000 tons of coal it is certain that such a run will never be attempted on coal fuel.

"No one can tell what the chemist-engineer of the future will do; but until something is found battle cruisers will have to depend upon oil to convert water into steam; and without that substance they cannot be driven many consecutive hours at full speed. It would not be possible to transmit so much power on one shaft or one screw. Therefore it is distributed to four shafts, each receiving about 30,000 horse power, or double the total power in a super-dreadnaught and greater than that of any but the largest of the modern merchantmen.

"If only a low or moderate rate of speed were required the old-style reciprocating engines would, because more economical, probably be selected, but to secure the high rates turbines will be adopted.

"The electric drive is not difficult to comprehend if one will think of the familiar trolley, subway or railway car driven by electricity. The power is created by the operation of steam-driven generators of dynamos. They produce the electric current, which is carried by wire to the many small motors in the cars scattered along the system. The motorman or engineer turns on the power and the motor is driven ahead; he moves his lever and the power is shut off; he shoves it further over and reverses his motor. For many small motors say several large ones and you have the plan of the ship's electric drive. The turbines operate the generators of the current for the motors, and the motors turn each of the four propeller shafts of the ship.

Literally One. "I understand you got a treasure in your wife's hand."

"Not exactly a treasure, but we bought a new car from her bridge winnings."

Extremist. "Mrs. X is a great stickler for form and ceremony, I understand."

"Mercy, yes! Why, that woman would insist upon dressing up to entertain an idea."

Poetry Everywhere. Budding Poet—There's poetry in everything!

Editor—That's true; the basket over there is full of it!

What's That? Last year 3,000 people were killed and 5,000 more were injured as a result of fires. And still we permit countless breeding places for fires to go untouched. Ninety per cent of the fires in America may be traced to poor housekeeping methods and general carelessness.

Four Big Mineral States, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois and Ohio together produce more than 40 per cent in value of the minerals found in the United States.

30 Cents per Pound

More is sold in Wisconsin than any other one brand.

"Old Time" coffee drinkers who know good coffee like it—say that's why more "Old Time" coffee is sold in Wisconsin than any other brand. One cup of coffee is so clean all the time that visitors are always welcome.

John Hoffman & Sons Co., Milwaukee.

Newsprint guarantees highest quality, always.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ART OF ANCIENT CRETANS

It Was Very Different From That of
Early Egyptian Times, Says
Writer in Century.

"There could hardly be a stronger contrast than that between the contemporaneous arts of Crete and Egypt, for it is a contrast in fundamental as well as in superficial qualities. Cretan art is not monumental; it is an art of small things—so often small in idea as well as in material scale, that genre is the term that best describes them. Again, in its most characteristic phases, Cretan art is not conventionalized, but is singularly untrammelled, naturalistic. And its spirit, its aims, its themes, are not grave and religious, but secular and animated, writes Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer in the Century.

"In Crete there were no great temples, but closely built towns and widely extended, tall palaces of innumerable rooms, passages and courts. There were no great stone colonnades or sculptured walls. The few stone columns that remain, with indications that there were many more of wood, are poor and plain in form. Generally the walls were plastered and painted, and often the paintings with human figures were very small in scale. In material the Cretans attempt large works of sculpture in the round, nor, despite their naturalistic tendencies, did they practice that art of portraiture wherein Egypt excelled. On the other hand, we marvel at their skill when we look at their small figures and reliefs, sometimes of stone, more often of ivory, metal, or pottery, at their engraved gems, and their inlays, exquisitely wrought with crystal, ivory, colored paste, and the precious metals. We know from Mycenaean what the Cretan goldsmith could do, and there is proof that he did as well in the mother island at a much earlier time. In decorated pottery the Cretan did much better than the Egyptian, and almost the only things that he seems to have cared to make impressive by reason of their size are his jars of pottery and stone."

PECAN ONLY NUT CULTIVATED

But the Black Walnut Offers Wonderful Opportunities Almost Anywhere in Northern States.

THE CALIFORNIA - NOT YET IN SERVICE - HAS TURBINE ELECTRIC DRIVE

CONDENSATIONS

Tiny Celluloid Minnow Containing Electric Flash Attracts Bass—Invention is Practical.

An inventive fisherman noticed that the stomachs of such game fish as bass often contain glow worms and other phosphorescent insects. He devised a tiny celluloid minnow which contains a miniature electric light, having its current supplied from a fine copper wire attached to the fish for its owner.

LIGHT USED FOR FISH BAIT

Line. A contact button on the fishing rod flashes the lamp intermittently just as the glow worm's light is brightened and diminished by the creature's movements. It is said that the invention is thoroughly practical and has made some fine catches of fish for its owner.

BOTH of a Kind. Giving the baby the banana to eat is about as thoughtless as throwing the skins on the sidewalk to break the wayfarer's neck.

Experiments by German scientists have proved the truth of the old theory that tightening a man's belt lessens hunger.

POSTUM

Postum satisfies the desire for a hot table drink, and its users generally sleep better, feel better, smile often and enjoy life more.

A fair trial—off coffee, and on Postum—shows

THERE'S A REASON

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9,000 shoe dealers.

The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas shoes and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wear protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price.

The price of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centre of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoe for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply them, write the kind you want, take no other name. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas

name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas
BOSTON, MASS.

\$2.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

Platinum deposits rich enough for their operation to be profitable have been discovered in Germany.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS

Examine carefully every bottle of

CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for

infants and children, and see that it

men.

Bear the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A woman is the inventor of a suit-

case that can be folded and car-

ried under one arm when empty.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Waupaca Record: Peter Mortenson, aged 62 years, who has lived on Main street this city, committed suicide some time between noon last day and 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, his body being found in the up back of the home, by Talbot, about 5:30 Saturday. Mortenson had left home with a son, last seen of him being when he was going toward the south on Friday. The top of his head was blown off by the gun shot and he must have died instantly.

Mrs. Nellie Smith, a widow living at Oxford, gave a mortgage worth \$2,000 to a stranger for a device which consisted of magnetic batteries, and which he said would restore her normal eyesight, says the Portage Democrat. Mrs. Smith answered an advertisement exploiting the curative properties of certain appliance for defective sight, and the advertiser agreed with the device, and is hoped everybody interested in curios will call at the library and see what the Indians can make.

Mr. Brewer, who has headquarters at the Commercial Hotel has added three beautiful pitcher plants to the collection now on exhibition at the public library. Exhibits are free to everybody.

NEW ROME

Miss Pearl Tuttle of Vandreisen is visiting with her sister, Mrs. John Davis.

A surprise party was given on Don Pike last Friday evening, and all report a good time.

School closed in District No. 2 last Friday for a vacation over the potato harvest.

Mrs. Bennie Burwhite and children visited in Grand Rapids and Nekona a few days last week.

Mrs. Florence Bulgrin left last week for Delton where she expects to work.

Victor Blazszyk made a trip to Friendship Saturday, taking along with him his sister Mrs. Lloyd and son George.

Mrs. Minnie Smith is visiting with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Corbin went to Menardville last Friday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Corbin's sister who has been visiting here the past week.

Loen Finch is driving a brand new Ford car.

CITY POINT

Miss Lillian Galloway came home Tuesday from Merrill. She has been making her home with her brother, Wilson Galloway, but will now live with her father.

Wedding bells will sound again, we wonder where. At the creamery, of course.

Five loads of Indians came to City purchased from Pott's cranberry marsh Tuesday and took the train to Black River Falls.

A. J. Anundson transacted business in Grand Rapids one day the past week.

Mr. Werner Lom Pray was a business visitor in City Point Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tony Staffon made a trip to Platteville last Monday.

M. H. Jackson and Mr. Sprisse of the Wood County Normal and Agricultural school were in our city last Saturday.

The old crew is still working on the road and if the weather holds will have some fine roads before long.

A. J. Anundson received a grading table last week and has started to clean his cranberries. He also has a number of young ladies picking over the berries.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Franson, Miss Leone LeMay and Albert Anundson aet to Grand Rapids last Sunday.

A few of our City Point young people attended the dance at Dewey's Saturday evening.

George Galloway had the misfortune to break his little toe while unloading ice a few days ago.

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